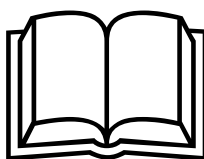


МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

Контрольні завдання з англійської мови

**для студентів 1-2 курсів заочної форми навчання
всіх спеціальностей академії**



Харків 2007

Контрольні завдання з англійської мови для студентів 1-2 курсів заочної форми навчання всіх спеціальностей академії / Укл.: Анісенко О.В., Бучковська С.А., Ільєнко О.Л., Сергєєва Г.Б. – Харків: ХНАМГ, 2007. – 130 с.

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Методичні рекомендації для студентів

Перед тим як виконувати контрольну роботу студенту необхідно докладно вивчити граматичний матеріал, для чого надається список рекомендованої літератури з граматики англійської мови. Перекладаючи текст, слід користуватися англо-українським словником.

Роботи студентів повинні відповідати наступним вимогам:

а) перша сторінка зошита залишається вільною для рецензії викладача. У зошиті повинні бути поля для зауважень та рекомендацій рецензентів;

б) завдання необхідно переписувати у зошит в *лінію*;

в) матеріал контрольної роботи слід розміщати у зошиті за наступним зразком:

Текст на англійській мові	Текст на рідній мові	Поля

г) виконуючи лексико-граматичні завдання кожне речення потрібно переписувати у зошит та перекладати на рідну мову;

д) перекладаючи *текст* з англійської мови на рідну, кожне речення слід писати з *нового рядка*: речення на англійській мові – з лівої сторони, а переклад – з правої сторони сторінки зошита.

Перевірена контрольна робота повинна бути виправлена студентом згідно з вказівками рецензента, а недостатньо засвоєні теми семестру слід проробити додатково перед усним заліком.

Якщо контрольна робота виконана без дотримання вказівок чи не повністю, вона повертається студенту без перевірки.

Студенти, які не захистили контрольну роботу, не допускаються до заліку (чи до екзамену) за відповідний навчальний період.

Номер варіанту, який виконує студент заочного відділення, визначається по останній цифрі номера залікової книжки: 1, 2 – **варіант 1**; 3, 4 – **варіант 2**; 5, 6 – **варіант 3**; 7, 8 – **варіант 4**; 9, 0 – **варіант 5**.

Приклад оформлення контрольної роботи:

Контрольна робота
з англійської мови № ...
варіант
студента заочної форми навчання
спеціальності
прізвище, ім'я та по батькові
шифр залікової книжки

Контрольне завдання 1

Для того, щоб вірно виконати контрольне завдання **1**, необхідно засвоїти наступний граматичний матеріал:

1. Іменник. Множина. Артиклі та прийменники як показники іменника. Висловлювання відмінкових відносин у англійській мові за допомогою прийменників та закінчення *'s*. Іменник в функції означення та його переклад на рідну мову.
2. Прикметник. Ступені порівняння прикметників. Конструкція типу
the more...the less; as...as; not so...as.
3. Числівники: кількісні, порядкові, вживання артикля з числівниками.
4. Займенники: особові, питальні, вказівні, неозначені та заперечні.
5. Видо-часові форми дієслова: Indefinite (Present, Past, Future) у дійсному стані. Відмінювання дієслів *to be, to have* в Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Наказовий спосіб та його заперечна форма.
6. Просте поширене речення: порядок слів розповідного, спонукального, питального та заперечного речення. Зворот *there + to be*.
7. Головні випадки словотворення: суфікси іменників, прикметників, дієслів, заперечні префікси.

Вариант 1

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. _____ and _____ people realize that every educated person should know a foreign language no matter what they are to be in the future. (*many*)
2. This program provides the _____ possible opportunities for international students to experience the many facets of life in the UK and to give them a better understanding of the British. (*good*)
3. Computers are the _____ among students either because they are associated with fun and games or because they are considered to be fashionable. (*popular*)
4. Expensive courses make universities _____ accessible because _____ people can afford to go to them. (*little, few*)
5. The _____ factor for people is a hope to get a high salary after graduating (*important*).
6. The education there is much _____ than in state colleges. (*cheap*)
7. The point is not that the modern system of education is _____ than the Soviet system. (*bad*)
8. There is a _____ range of on-line applications which are already available for use in the foreign language class. (*wide*)
9. The library program prepares students to work _____ in the rapidly changing world of information science. (*hard*)
10. The amount of knowledge that could be discussed was _____ than in a traditional lecture. (*small*)

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In the next lecture you _____ a lot of new information about countries, customs, traditions and characters of people. (*find out*)
2. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers always _____ a great role in language learning. (*play*)
3. A few years ago it _____ difficult for me to learn foreign languages. (*be*)

4. Higher general education and training generally _____ in a university and/or college. (*take place*)
5. Communication, long recognized as crucial to the success of cooperative arrangements, _____ even more important in the future. (*become*)
6. The field of teaching English as a second or foreign language _____ increasingly important at colleges and universities. (*become*)
7. Every month this journal _____ research articles on all aspects of the use of computers in second and first language learning. (*publish*)
8. The first edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, which the authors _____ in 1928, is regarded as the most definitive of all guides to the language. (*complete*)
9. In the next lesson the students _____ plenty of opportunities to express themselves on the use of mobile phones in public and how they themselves use mobile phones. (*have*).
10. Nowadays most people actually _____ very little writing in day – to day life, and a great deal of what we do write is quite short-brief notes to friends, answers on question forms, diary entries, postcards and etc. (*do*)

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In July 2004, _____ primary school English teachers participated in a four-week training in London.
a. one hundreds b. hundred c. one hundred d. of hundreds
2. _____ section contains a scheme of the Russian system of education.
a. first b. one c. The one d. The first
3. In _____ article I'll look at a range of approaches and methods that the author has used.
a. second b. the second c. two d. the two
4. English children must go to school when they are _____.
a. fifth b. five c. the fifth d. the five
5. Children are divided into _____ groups according to their mental abilities.
a. second b. the two c. the second d. two

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The students decided to hold a _____ against higher fees. (DEMONSTRATE)
2. I can say without _____ that she is the best student I've ever had. (HESITATE)
3. Modern methods of _____ have made the world smaller. (COMMUNICATE)
4. I'd like a job with good _____ prospects. (PROMOTE)
5. She has a good _____ to become a successful manager. (EDUCATE)
6. The teacher gave me _____ to leave the room. (PERMIT)
7. Could you tell me what language _____ are required? (QUALIFY)
8. I am interested in a course which focuses on language _____. (DEVELOP)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

The English Language

1. English is a West Germanic language originating in England, and the first language for most people of Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, especially in Commonwealth countries such as India and South Africa, as well as in many international organizations.

2. Modern English is sometimes described as the world lingua franca. English is the prominent international language in communications, science, business, aviation, entertainment, and diplomacy and also on the Internet. It has been one of the official languages of the United Nations since its founding in 1945 and is considered by many to be on its way to become the world's first universal language.

3. The influence of the British Empire is the primary reason for the language's initial spread far beyond the British Isles. Following World War II, the increased economic and cultural influence of the United States led to English permeating many other cultures, chiefly through development of telecommunications technology. Because a working knowledge of English is required in many fields, professions, and occupations,

education ministries throughout the world mandate the teaching of English, at least a basic level, in an effort to increase the competitiveness of their economies.

4. Over 380 million people speak English as their first language. English today is variously estimated as the second, third, or fourth largest language by number of native speakers. However, when combining native and non-native speakers it is probably the most commonly spoken language in the world, though possibly second behind a combination of the Chinese languages. Estimates that include second language speakers vary greatly from 470 million to over a billion depending on how literacy or mastery is defined. There are some who claim that non-native speakers now outnumber native speakers by a ratio of 3 to 1.

5. Because English is so widely spoken, it has often been referred to as a 'global language', the lingua franca of the modern era. While English is not an official language in many countries, it is currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world. Some linguists believe that it is no longer the exclusive cultural sign of 'native English speakers', but is rather a language that is absorbing aspects of cultures worldwide as it continues to grow.

6. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world. English is also the most commonly used language in the sciences.

lingua franca – змішана мова

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What countries is the English language used in?
2. What areas does the English language occupy?
3. Why is the English language considered to be the global language?
4. How many people speak English as their first language?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. English is an East Germanic language.
2. Modern English is sometimes described as the world lingua franca.
3. English is not considered to be the universal language.
4. The economical and cultural influence of the United States happened before World War II.
5. Over 380 million people speak English as their first language.
6. English is an official language in many countries.
7. Books, magazines, and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. language | a. an area of land that has its own government, leader, army, etc, for example, France, China or the USA |
| 2. originate | b. approved of or done by someone in authority, especially the government |
| 3. country | c. a system of words, phrases, and grammar, used by people who live in a country or area to communicate with each other |
| 4. official | d. a person who speaks a language |
| 5. influence | e. to start to develop in a particular place or at a particular time |
| 6. knowledge | f. the power to have an effect on the way that someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks |
| 7. speaker | g. information that someone knows about something |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Fill out the gaps with the words from the list. Write down the paragraph.

colonies language presumption learners region population

The other broad grouping is the use of English within an English-speaking _____, generally by refugees, immigrants and their children. It includes the use of English in

countries, often former British _____, where English is an official _____ even if it is not spoken as a mother tongue by the majority of the _____. In the US, Canada and Australia, this use of English is called ESL (English as a second language). This term has been criticised on the grounds that many _____ already speak more than one language. A counter-argument says that the word 'a' in the phrase 'a second language' means there is no _____ that English is the second acquired language. TESL is the teaching of English as a second language.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Участь у лінгвістичній програмі принесе Вам велике задоволення (pleasure) від спілкування з людьми з різних частин світу.
2. Англійська мова вивчається (to study) в університеті, тому що студентам вона необхідна для читання наукової літератури.
3. Студент університету повинен скласти (to pass) багато іспитів протягом навчального року.
4. Студенти виконують мовні вправи, які містять (to contain) лексику, що може бути корисною при читанні нового тексту.
5. Використання рідної мови у вправах для читання повинно (to involve) включати переклад складних частин тексту з вказівкою на відмінності між двома мовами.
6. Після вивчення (learning) нового матеріалу студенти почали складати свої власні речення відповідно до правил.
7. Вчитель – це джерело (resource) інформації, він допомагає студентам визначити проблеми у вивченні іноземної мови, та знайти на них рішення.
8. Дорослі повинні працювати більш сумлінніше (harder), ніж діти для того, щоб вивчити іноземну мову.
9. Цей вид тексту відображає (to reflect) усі характеристики типового наукового тексту.
10. Одна з найважливіших цілей вивчення англійської мови – розвиток (development) вмінь студентів спілкуватися іноземною мовою.

Варіант 2

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Today, _____ jobs require something beyond high school and technical skills. (*many*)
2. This large proportion of women students is one of the _____ in the world. (*high*)
3. This means that the expenditure of money allocated for education is becoming _____ and _____ asymmetric for men and women. (*many*)
4. Poor people are _____ successful at entering university and graduating from it. (*little*)
5. The _____ parents' education level is, the _____ is the probability that the youth enters higher school. (*high, large*)
6. Now the schools have a _____ period of education. (*long*)
7. _____ and _____ British citizens go abroad for their holidays. (*many*)
8. There's _____ and _____ physical education in the school system now. (*little*)
9. If courses are _____ expensive this makes universities _____ accessible because fewer people can afford to go to them. (*many, little*)
10. The situation in the university is _____ than I thought. (*bad*)

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Now our research _____ that in present-day Ukraine, the material return from higher education _____ significantly for men and for women. (*show, differ*)
2. In 2002 our research _____ that in Ukraine, employees with a higher level of education had always received higher wages and salaries. (*show*)
3. Our calculations show that in the future men _____ still _____ larger material returns from education than women. (*derive*)
4. Nowadays in Ukraine, boys and girls _____ the same fees for their education. (*pay*)
5. Thus, today, women _____ one of the socio-demographic groups most affected by growing wage inequality. (*become*)
6. At the next lecture we _____ _____ major social determinants of accessibility of higher education in today's Ukraine. (*identify*)

7. Some students can _____ college credits for work done in high school, helping them graduate university faster. (*earn*)
8. The educational system, including higher education, _____ many changes. (*have*)
9. At tomorrow's meeting the authority of the school _____ the situation that concerns the teachers' salary. (*consider*)
10. In future, an increased educational level _____ not _____ the differences in the wages of men and women in Ukraine. (*balance*)

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. In the _____ year of the project, forty teacher trainers spent _____ weeks in the UK at the College of St Mark.
 a. first, twelfth b. one, twelfth c. first, twelve d. oneth; twelve
2. When pupils come to the junior school for the _____ time, they are divided into _____ 'streams'.
 a. first, three b. first, third c. one, third d. one, three
3. The sphere of education of the region is presented by _____ comprehensive schools, two colleges, and professional school.
 a. third five b. thirty five c. thirty fifth d. three five
4. An education technology research and consulting firm expects that more than _____ students will take advantage of 'virtual schools' this school year.
 a. one millions b. first million c. ones million d. one million
5. _____ of _____ public schools and private schools offer some form of online education.
 a. Ninety percent, four-year b. Ninety percents, fourth-year
 c. Ninth percent, four-year d. Ninety percent, four-years

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The roots of _____ are bitter but the fruit is sweet. (EDUCATE)
2. _____ is more important than knowledge. (IMAGINE)
3. You'll get a great sense of _____ when you pass this exam. (ACHIEVE)
4. A computer is a very complex piece of _____. (EQUIP)
5. The _____ at all classes is obligatory. (ATTEND)
6. Students are under enormous _____ to learn huge amounts of vocabulary. (PRESS)
7. The golden rule is to do lots of _____ at regular intervals. (REVISE)
8. Learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral _____. (PERFORM)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Higher Education In the UK

1. There are more than 60 universities in the U.K. The leading universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London. English universities differ from each other in traditions, general organization, internal government, etc. British universities are comparatively small, the approximate number is about seven or eight thousand students. Most universities have more than 3000 students, some even less than 1500 ones. London and Oxford universities are international, because people from many parts of the world come to study at one of their colleges. A number of well-known scientists and writers, among them Newton, Darwin, Byron were educated in Cambridge.

2. A university consists of a number of departments: art, law, music, economy, education, medicine, engineering, etc.

3. After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. Besides universities there are at present in Britain 300 technical colleges, providing part-time and full-time education.

4. The organization system of Oxford and Cambridge differs from that of all other universities and colleges. The teachers are usually called Dons. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized by the university. Teaching is also carried out by tutorial system. This is the system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each student goes to his tutor's room once a week to read and discuss an essay which the student has prepared.

5. Some students get scholarship but the number of these students is comparatively small. There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford. The most celebrating at Cambridge is the Debating Society at which students discuss political and other questions with famous politicians and writers. Sporting activities are also numerous.

6. The work and games, the traditions and customs, the jokes and debates – all are parts of students' life there.

7. It should be mentioned that not many children from the working-class families are able to receive the higher education as the fees are very high (more than £1,000 a year). Besides that special fees are taken for books, for laboratory works, exams and so on.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What are the leading universities in the UK?
2. What is the difference between these universities?
3. What departments does a university consist of?
4. How much does it cost to study at such universities?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. There are fewer than 60 universities in the U.K.
2. The leading are Cambridge, Oxford and London universities.
3. London and Oxford universities are not international.
4. A university consists of a number of departments: art, law, music, economy, education, medicine, engineering, etc.
5. After five years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree.

6. There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford.
7. Many children from the working-class families are able to receive the higher education in Great Britain.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. profession | a. to obtain a degree from a college or university |
| 2. education | b. something that helps you to be better or more successful than other people |
| 3. to graduate | c. an explanation for something that has not yet been proved to be true |
| 4. productivity | d. the process of learning or the knowledge that you get at school or college |
| 5. advantage | e. an ability to do something well, especially because you have practised it |
| 6. skill | f. a job that needs special education and training |
| 7. theory | g. the speed at which goods are produced, and the amount that is produced |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Fill out the gaps with the words from the list. Write down the paragraph.

official language territories legislation actions English

English is the sole official _____ in US. It is also one of multiple official languages in US. The United States does not have an _____ language; nevertheless, English (specifically, American English) is the language used for _____, regulations, executive orders, treaties, federal court rulings, and all other official _____. Additionally, one must demonstrate an ability to read, write, and speak _____ to become a naturalized citizen. Many individual states and _____ have also adopted English as their official language.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Це не означає, що освіта (education) у Великобританії ідеальна.
2. Вища освіта – це освіта, яка забезпечена (to provide) університетами, професійно-технічними університетами та іншими вищими навчальними закладами (higher education establishment), які надають вчені ступені.
3. У Великобританії існують два типи вищої освіти: вища загальна (general) освіта та вища технічна освіта.
4. Університети та коледжі забезпечують (to guarantee) надання вищої освіти.
5. Коли ви закінчите школу, ви розумієте, що настав час обирати (to choose) свою майбутню професію.
6. Більше і більше людей розуміють, що кожна освічена людина (educated person) повинна знати іноземну мову.
7. Що стосується мене, я вже зробив свій вибір і я практикуюсь (to practice) у своїй майбутній професії.
8. Основна відповідальність (responsibility) за освіту у США належить уряду 50 штатів.
9. Іноземні мови потрібні як головний та найефективніший засіб (efficient means) обміну інформацією між людьми на нашій планеті.
10. Вивчаючи іноземну мову, ви вивчаєте культуру та історію носіїв мови (native speaker).

Варіант 3

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The education in this school is surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be _____.
(*expensive*)
2. My job in the university is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something _____.
(*interesting*)
3. The exam was quite difficult - _____ than we expected. (*difficult*)
4. He did very badly in the exam - _____ than expected. (*bad*)

5. Let me know if you hear any _____ news in his speech. (*far*)
6. The instructions were very complicated. They should be _____. (*simple*)
7. I was surprised how easy it was to use the computer. I thought it would be _____. (*complicated*)
8. As chairperson, she is the _____ person in the committee (*strong*).
9. This exercise is too easy – can't we try a _____ one? (*difficult*)
10. She comes top in all exams – she must be _____ girl in the class. (*intelligent*)

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Higher education _____ from other forms of post-secondary education such as that offered by institutions of vocational education. (*differ*)
2. In July 2005, hundreds of English teachers from primary and secondary schools _____ more training. (*get*)
3. From this section, you _____ about some Ukrainian and English language web sites available on the Internet and containing information about different aspects of Russian education. (*learn*)
4. I'd like to say that every method always _____ its own role in learning. (*have*)
5. When I started studying English, the first thing I _____ interested in, _____ the different way to express one and the same idea in English and Ukrainian. (*get in, be*)
6. In order to master technical English the learner in the next lesson _____ a thorough knowledge of everyday literary English with its grammar, vocabulary and rules of word formation. (*acquire*)
7. Now the numerical distribution of people speaking different languages _____ extremely uneven. (*be*)
8. Scientists and inventors, engineers and architects, singers and composers, writers and poets _____ their best to raise national science, culture, art to the highest world standards. (*do*)
9. Next year all children and young people between the ages of 5 and 16 in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland _____ full-time education. (*receive*)

10. For every person the language _____ not only a means of communication, but also an embodiment of national and cultural values. (*be*)

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The system of private education in England and Wales is organized in _____ stages of Private, Secondary and Further education.
a. third b. three c. four d. fourth
2. About _____ receive free education which is financed from public funds.
a. twenty-three percent b. twentieth-three percent
c. twenty-third percent d. twenty-three percents
3. Among the students of _____ only _____ choose to continue their academic training.
a. sixteen, two-three c. sixteen, second-third
b. sixty, two-third d. sixteen, two-thirds
4. In the Nineties, only _____ percent of young people went straight into work, compared with over _____ percent in the Eighties.
a. fifteenth, thirty b. fifteen, thirty c. thirty, fifteen d. fifteen, thirties
5. Traditionally, the UK academic year runs from September or October to June, divided into _____ terms of eight to ten weeks.
a. three b. threes c. third d. Thirdth

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The man was arrested because of his _____ to pay income taxes. (FAIL)
2. The _____ of his car was illegal. (REMOVE)
3. We need your _____ before we can finish repairing this bicycle. (ASSIST)
4. The _____ of the airliner was delayed by stormy weather. (DEPART)
5. At the _____ of the movie, please remain seated. (CONCLUDE)
6. A group of volunteers will put up the party _____ tonight. (DECORATE)
7. His father is an art _____. (COLLECT)
8. Computers have a _____ capacity greater than the human memory. (STORE)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Higher Education In Ukraine

1. Higher education is generally recognized as preparing individuals to realize more fully their human potential, enrich their understanding of life and make them more productive to society.

2. Future specialists in various fields of science, technology, economics and art get a fundamental general and specialized training, all students regardless of their specialty study foreign languages.

3. Apart from educational work and schooling Ukrainian higher schools carry out a great deal of scientific work in all branches of knowledge. They have either a students' research Society (Club) or a Technological Design Bureau which provide excellent facilities for young researches.

4. Our country needs specialists in all fields of science and all branches of industry and agriculture. Institutes exist not only in big cities like Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, but in many towns of Ukraine like Irpin.

5. Higher educational establishments of our country fall into three main types. The first type includes the universities and institutes where there are only full-time students, which receive state grants. Students who do not live at home get accommodation in the hostels.

6. The second and third types of higher schools provide educational facilities for factory and office workers who combine work with studies. The second type of higher education in establishments includes evening faculties and evening higher schools for those who study in their spare time.

7. The third type covers extra-mural higher schools where students take correspondence courses. Every year extra-mural students receive from 30 to 40 days' leave to prepare for their exams.

8. The diplomas by the evening faculties and extra-mural higher schools have the same value as the diplomas of all other institutes and universities.

9. The period of study at higher schools is from four to six years. According to the subjects studied there exist three groups of higher schools: universities, polytechnic and specialized institutes.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. Does higher education help to develop your human potential and enrich your understanding of life?
2. What specialists does our country need?
3. How many types of higher education establishments do we have in our country?
4. Is there any difference between the diplomas by the evening faculties, extra- mural schools and full-time schools?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Higher education is generally recognized as preparing individuals to realize more fully their human potential.
2. Future specialists in various fields of science, technology, economics and art do not get a fundamental general and specialized training.
3. Apart from educational work and schooling Ukrainian higher schools carry out a great deal of scientific work in all branches of knowledge.
4. Our country does not need specialists in agriculture.
5. Higher education establishments of our country fall into five main types.
6. Every year extra-mural students receive from 30 to 40 days' leave to prepare for their exams.
7. The period of study at higher schools is from five to seven years.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. productivity | a. a place where children are taught |
| 2. specialist | b. a combination of all the knowledge, equipment, methods etc. that are used in scientific or industrial work |
| 3. various | c. the speed at which goods are produced, and the amount that is produced |
| 4. technology | d. several different (things) |
| 5. school | e. the production of goods, especially in factories |
| 6. knowledge | f. someone who knows a lot about a particular subject or has a lot of skill in it |
| 7. industry | g. information that someone knows about something |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Fill out the gaps with the words from the list. Write down the paragraph.

fields secondary education students school includes

The system of secondary education in Ukraine _____ primary forms and junior and senior secondary forms. Children usually go to _____ at the age of six or seven. There are some pre-school institutions, like nursery or kindergartens, but they are not obligatory. Primary forms comprise one to four forms. Junior _____ forms comprise five to nine forms. After the ninth form children can enter technical schools of different types. Those who want to enter higher education institutions should complete ten or eleven forms. _____ can also enter higher _____ institutions after graduating from specialized colleges or lyceums. They prepare students in different _____, whether the humanities or the science.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вища освіта вважається (to consider) однією з головних людських цінностей.
2. Система національної вищої освіти регулюється законодавством (legislation) про освіту.

3. Вища освіта включає два головних освітніх рівня (educational level), а саме, базова освіта та повна вища освіта.
4. З 1997 року студенти мають змогу вчитися у вищих навчальних закладах на контрактній основі (contract basis).
5. Кожний п'ятий студент першого курсу у державних освітніх закладах платить (to pay) за свою освіту.
6. Вища освіта забезпечує усі сфери (sphere) національної економіки кваліфікованими (qualified) професіоналами.
7. До закінчення четвертого курсу навчання студенти повинні розмовляти (communicate) усно у формі діалогу та монологу.
8. Студенти читатимуть тексти двох типів на різні теми (topics).
9. Студенти виконують різні типи мовних вправ, користуючись (using) аутентичною літературою (authentic).
10. Система вищої освіти представлена університетами, політехнічними (polytechnic) інститутами або спеціалізованими (specialized) навчальними закладами.

Варіант 4

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. A college education provides not only the private benefit of a _____ income and a _____ life but also the social benefit of _____ citizens. (*high, abundant, productive*)
2. This research demonstrates that America's universities have become _____ productive and _____ efficient. (*little*)
3. One of the _____ interesting things for me is how often students demonstrate their motivation to studies. (*many*)
4. He is one of the _____ successful authors in England. (*many*)
5. _____ and _____ students understand the importance of foreign languages in their life. (*many*)
6. The _____ the audience the _____ this speech becomes. (*broad, effective*)
7. It becomes a lot _____ interesting if you join the conversation so don't be shy. (*many*)

8. We'll quickly sketch some of the _____ important facts that will help make your visits more productive and fun. (*many*)
9. This information is _____ than the previous one on this site. (*simple*)
10. The directory includes many of the _____ business schools in the country. (*good*)

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Nowadays most U.S. university students _____ on or near the school campus. (*live*)
2. When I was 15 years old I knew that all the subjects _____ important. (*be*)
3. When you are studying in the U.S.A., you _____ many opportunities to join planned and informal activities with other students. (*have*)
4. About 5% of elementary school-leavers in Britain _____ to secondary modern schools. (*go*)
5. At the last lesson I _____ English books, _____ to translate some articles from magazines. (*read, try*)
6. Someday this interaction with other students _____ your language skills. (*enhance*)
7. The grammar school _____ a secondary school usually taking about 3% of children. (*be*)
8. In my childhood I _____ fond of speaking English and listening to it. (*be*)
9. The next year your fellow students _____ also _____ you about U.S. culture and about the diverse cultures represented on any U.S. campus. (*teach*)
10. Learning a foreign language _____ not an easy matter. (*be*)

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Ukrainians _____ try to learn what the employment prospects upon graduation will be.
a. first b. one c. oneth
2. There are _____ universities in Scotland with full title.
a. one b. thirteen c. first

3. Oxford was founded in the _____ century as an aristocratic University.
a. twelveth b. twenties c. twelfth
4. ____ in ____ children age 6 to 11 are out of school, which equals 100 million of them.
a. one, five b. first, fifth c. oneth, five
5. Over _____ adults start school, but they drop out before they have had four years of education.
a. one hundred millions b. first hundred million c. one hundred million

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with nouns derived from the words in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The professor is not the _____ in the secondary school. (TEACH)
2. If you do a postgraduate work, you will have to work with a _____ to help and advise you. (SUPERVISE)
3. _____ differs from country to country. (EDUCATE)
4. You have to decide what is more important to you – how much you earn or job _____. (SATISFY)
5. He had never managed to gain the _____ of his teachers at school. (APPROVE)
6. It makes no _____ how rich he is, they still don't like him. (DIFFER)
7. She is an excellent _____ – she really knows how to put across a message. (SPEAK)
8. They have a _____ to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most efficient approach to the problem. (TEND)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Reliable Ways of Learning the English Language

1. The birth and education in the English speaking country, in a philologist and teacher's family is the most foolproof method of learning English. For many others, these lucky people develop hundreds of different techniques. If using a creative approach the studies will turn into an interesting pastime. A complex of these techniques will be

also the most reliable. It will be able to develop reading, writing, spelling, speaking, comprehension and enrich the vocabulary.

2. First of all, I'd like to call your attention to original films and cartoons. They include catching dialogues, humour and allegories. Also they are a source of quotations and idioms. We feel keenly together with the heroes and try to understand their speech. At this time we start memorizing everything automatically on a subconscious level. Now movies often have dual soundtracks and switched subtitles. It allows to learn a correct spelling of separate words or to understand the idea of the whole phrase. There is an opportunity to rewind a movie back and forward, to look with or without subtitles, to replay difficult and incomprehensible parts. There are also objects of discussion in magazines, newspapers and web-sites.

3. On the other hand, the communication with English native speakers is necessary. Internet's chat can be also very useful during the process of learning a foreign language. At any time you may meet the beginners, fluent and native speakers on special sites. They will ensure an interesting dialogue practice in a real mode on all grade levels. You will find out a lot of new information about countries, customs, traditions and characters of people.

4. Karaoke or duet with a favourite singer perfectly supplement films and chat. It is perfectly to dream with Sinatra, to philosophize with Sting, to shout with all your might with Bon Jovi. Different singers often bring different attitudes and meanings to a song. The singing also aids the correction of accent and intonation and enlarges the active vocabulary.

5. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers plays a great role. It is a reliable method of a language's learning which is checked by centuries. There is a famous allegory: the author is a forward, and the reader is a goalkeeper. When you read a book, you want to understand the meaning. The goalkeeper has to be active and exert the right amount of effort at the right time to catch the meaning of what the author is saying. Reading of the original literature helps us to understand better the ideas of author and to find something new in the nature of characters. Any free time can

be used for reading for entertainment. You can open the fascinating books in transport, cafe and the hairdresser's. Books for different levels also cannot be neglected.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What is the most foolproof method of learning English?
2. What is the role of original films and cartoons?
3. Why is the communication with English native speakers necessary?
4. What is the most reliable method of a language's learning which is checked by centuries?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The birth and education in the English speaking country, in a philologist and teacher's family is the most foolproof method of learning English.
2. Watching original films and cartoons is not an effective way of teaching.
3. Different singers often bring different attitudes and meanings to a song.
4. The singing doesn't aid the correction of accent and intonation and doesn't enlarge the active vocabulary.
5. The reading of the selected books, magazines and newspapers plays a great role.
6. When you read a book, you don't try to understand the meaning.
7. Every method of learning foreign languages has its own role.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. technique | a. a story that is told using moving pictures |
| 2. communication | b. not easy to understand, do, or deal with |
| 3. vocabulary | c. a special skill or way of doing something |
| 4. film | d. a set of folded sheets of paper containing new, advertisements etc, that is sold daily or weekly |
| 5. dialogue | e. a process of exchanging information or ideas by speaking or writing |
| 6. difficult | f. a conversation in a book, play, or film |
| 7. newspaper | g. all the words that someone knows or uses |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Fill out the gaps with the words from the list. Write down the paragraph.

competition friend enthusiasm language English favourite

A participation in different _____ competitions plays also a great role. This method is external one on a level of adrenalin in blood! I remember that I couldn't sleep a wink in Internet because of the _____ 'Learn English in the heart of England' which was announced in a magazine 'Study abroad'. And my Australian _____ in chat have learnt the history of Perth city. Thanks to the competition 'Australia is waiting'. You learn _____ taking part in all these. You're interested in the language more and more. And you are filled with _____ having won in any competition. So it happened to me when I dealt with Cambridge University Press. It has become my _____ publishing house since that time!

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Участь у різних мовних змаганнях (competition) сприяє вивченню іноземної мови.
2. Цей метод покращує сприйняття мови (speech perception), збагачує (to enrich) словниковий запас та дозволяє вивчати сучасну розмовну мову.
3. Спів також допомагає при корегуванні акценту (correction of accent) та інтонації та збагачує активний словниковий запас.
4. Ви можете зрозуміти ідею у середині (in the middle) книги та згадати усі слова її кінці.
5. Ви вивчаєте англійську мову, застосовуючи різні методики.
6. Інтернет дозволяє спілкуватися з іноземцями (foreigner) даже із маленького містечка, який знаходиться далеко від столиці.
7. Розмова (conversation) вчить правильній орфографії, допомагає розвивати комунікативні здібності, використовувати граматичні структури, моделі та сленг.
8. Ви маєте чудову можливість (opportunity) поринути (to sink) в інший світ та проникнути у таємниці стилю.
9. Статистика (statistics) показує, що коли люди починають читати більше англійських книг, то вони читають більше книг на своїй рідній мові.
10. Читання пробуджує (arouse) глибокий інтерес до мови та мовного розуміння (lingual consciousness).

Вариант 5

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives in comparative and superlative form and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The _____ state school was The Ramsgate School, a secondary modern in Kent, where only 4% of the 129 students in 2003 achieved at least five good grades. (*bad*)
2. Trudeau won the title as the third-_____ Canadian in a 2004 television contest. (*great*)
3. His _____ son is an aspiring federal Liberal party candidate. (*old*)
4. The Air Force is the _____ place to be if you're a person who likes information technology. (*good*)
5. Information Technologies employees should look for those _____ and _____ practices when they consider changing jobs. (*good, bad*)
6. This book is _____ than that book. (*cheap*)
7. New York is the _____ city in the USA. (*exciting*)
8. This test is _____ than the last test. (*difficult*)
9. It is _____ to learn English than any other language. (*interesting*)
10. The exam was quite easy – _____ than we expected. (*easy*)

Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Every child always _____ the right to learn and nobody has the right to disrupt that learning. (*have*)
2. Last year we _____ that each lecture specify these intended outcomes in the simple format. (*ask*)
3. Tomorrow we _____ several questions regarding how to write a good lesson plan. (*receive*)
4. The survey usually _____ how managers can better recruit specialists in Information technologies. (*indicate*)
5. Last year we _____ ahead, _____ our experts and _____ some research. (*go, ask, do*)
6. The learning needs of the students determine the tasks and activities which the teacher _____ the students during class time. (*offer*)

7. An interpreter _____ from one language into another. (*translate*)
8. I knew the teacher was very busy, so I _____ her. (*disturb*)
9. I don't know how to use this computer. Ok, I _____ you. (*teach*)
10. Most people _____ to swim when they are children. (*learn*)

Task 3. Fill each gap with the best word from the given alternatives. Underline the chosen option. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Wales is about the half the size of Switzerland, and it has a population of _____.
 a. two and three quarter million b. two and three quarter millions
 c. two and three quarters million
2. Snowdon is Britain's _____ highest mountain.
 a. two b. second c. secondth
3. His son, Edward, became the _____ prince of Wales.
 a. one b. oneth c. first
4. Over the last _____ years the number of Welsh-speaker has fallen very quickly.
 a. hundredth b. hundred c. one hundred
5. Now only _____ of Welsh people speak Welsh.
 a. twenties percent b. twenty percents c. twenty percent

Task 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. Underline the new form of the word. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The golden rule is to do lots of _____ at regular intervals. (REVISE)
2. What made you choose law as a _____ ? (PROFESS)
3. Students' _____ on every word improves their fluency. (CONCENTRATE)
4. They should also take every _____ to use the words in communication.
(OPPORTUNE)
5. Learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral _____.
(PERFORM)
6. I feel really _____ when I hear my friend perform musical _____.
(ENVY, COMPOSE)

7. The huge amount of money she earns gives her the _____ to do almost anything that she likes. (FREE)
8. Although she didn't have her parents' _____, she got married anyway. (APPROVE)

Task 5. Read the text. Write down paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the text and give the written translation of the paragraphs into your native language.

Choosing a Career

1. Everyone needs at least one profession in his life. So when you begin spending sleepless nights thinking about a job and money, when you think longingly of the plans for the future it's no doubt about it you're ready to choose most suitable career for you.

2. So in the world there are very and very many different professions: you can work with people as a doctor, a lawyer, a receptionist, a teacher, etc.; on the enterprise, bank, school, state institution. And what kind of a profession you choose mainly depends on yourself. And I think it's a very difficult task for everybody.

3. And now there is such situation in the life that it is very difficult to find some worthy job especially suitable for you. So if you want some-how to get a job, you can make plans for the future when you study still at school. It's a good idea to take different factors into account: job satisfaction – your future job must satisfy you; money – it's important that your future profession must be well-paid or you must have a high salary to support the family, etc; good conditions; training; travelling and so on; the place of work -in the office, from home, in the open area, abroad, etc.

4. But now I can say that I made up my mind what to do in the future. I think I have an aptitude for working with figures and solving financial problems and I am interested in knowing how money is made. So I think I can work as an economist in the financial field. I think that it is more in demand now especially in banks where a really good specialist can have a lot of money. The success of this profession depends on mainly my education.

Task 6. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What does everyone need in his life?
2. What are the main kinds of professions you can choose?
3. Which factors should a person take into consideration when choosing a profession?
4. What profession did the author choose? Why?

Task 7. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Everyone needs at least one profession in his life.
2. There aren't many kinds of professions in the world.
3. What kind of a profession you choose mainly depends on yourself.
4. It is not difficult to find some worthy profession.
5. Your future job must satisfy you.
6. Your job must be well-paid.
7. The author didn't know what profession to choose.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...

Task 8. Match the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. success | a. coins, paper notes etc. that have a fixed value and are used for buying and selling things |
| 2. student | b. the control of how money should be spent especially in a company or government |
| 3. teacher | c. a job or profession that you have been trained for and intend to do for a long time |
| 4. money | d. someone who studies at a school, university etc |
| 5. situation | e. when you achieve what you have been trying to do |
| 6. finance | f. the combination of all the things that are happening and all the conditions that exist at a particular time and place |
| 7. career | g. someone whose job is to teach |

1...; 2...; 3...; 4...; 5...; 6...; 7...; 8...; 9...; 10...

Task 9. Fill out the gaps with the words from the list. Write down the paragraph.

university standard manager organizations to achieve resources

Our society is made up of all kinds of _____, such as companies, government departments, unions, hospitals, schools, libraries and the like. They are essential to our existence, helping to create our _____ of living and our quality of life. In all organizations there are people carrying out the work of the _____ although they do not have that time. The vice-chancellors of a _____, the president of a students union or a chief librarian are all managers. They have the responsibility to use the _____ of their organization effectively and economically _____ its objectives.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Менеджери повинні передбачати (forecast) ситуацію, організовувати, координувати (coordinate) та мотивувати інших робітників.
2. В більшості компаній діяльність (activity) менеджерів залежить від рівня на якому він/вона працює.
3. Менеджери вищої ланки (top manager), такі як голови та директори, залучаються до довгострокового планування, розробки тактичних рішень та зв'язків компанії з зовнішнім світом.
4. Вони прийматимуть рішення (to make decision) щодо майбутнього компанії та видів їхньої спеціалізації.
5. Менеджери середньої ланки (middle manager) звичайно приймають повсякденні (day-to-day) рішення, які допомагають розумно та спокійно керувати компанією.
6. Менеджери на цьому рівні проводять час, спілкуючись, координуючи та приймаючи рішення, впливаючи (to affect) на щоденну роботу компанії.
7. При виконанні (carrying out) функцій менеджмента, таких як планування, організація, мотивування та контроль, менеджер буде безперервно приймати рішення.
8. Прийняття рішень – це ключова (key) відповідальність (responsibility) менеджменту.
9. Ці рішення прийняті швидко (quickly) та засновані на судженнях (judgement).
10. Перед прийняттям рішення менеджер ретельно оцінює (to assess) та зважає варіанти (option), обмірковуючи їх переваги та недоліки (advantage, disadvantage).

Контрольне завдання 2

Для того, щоб виконати контрольне завдання 2, необхідно повторити наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Часи дієслова:
 - а) активний стан – форми Indefinite (Present, Past, Future), форми Continuous (Present, Past, Future), форми Perfect (Present, Past, Future);
 - б) пасивний стан – форми Indefinite (Present, Past, Future). Особливості перекладу пасивних конструкцій на рідну мову.
2. Прості неособові форми дієслова: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle), у функціях означення та обставини, Gerund – герундій, прості форми.
3. Модальні дієслова *can, must, may, should* та еквівалентні їм конструкції *to be able, to have to*.
4. Неозначені займенники.

Варіант 1

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Joseph Rotblat, one of the first scientists to discover the nuclear chain reaction, _____ (*take part*) in the development of the first nuclear bomb during World War II, in the UK and then in the USA, until 1944, when he _____ (*leave*) it to become the world's first anti-nuclear activist.
2. In 2015 new EU emission controls _____ (*come*) into effect forcing the closure of our high emission power stations.
3. Greatly improved techniques in agriculture _____ (*make*) it possible to provide food for the world population, even though the world population _____ (*grow*) very fast lately as a result of better health and hygiene.
4. Scientists _____ (*understand*) the technical problems better than an average citizen or a politician and knowledge _____ (*bring*) responsibility.

5. When we entered the conference hall, they _____ (*discuss*) the necessity of supporting the research in state institutions.
6. Many of the leaders in the development of radar were scientists who before the war _____ (*explore*) the nucleus of the atom.
7. Many problems we _____ (*face*) today are global problems which can be solved with the advancement of new scientific knowledge and technologies.
8. The future of mankind _____ (*depend*) critically on close collaboration among nations and peoples.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Not all people enjoy the benefits of science to the same degree.
2. We will use science and technology in socially responsible ways.
3. The Federal Government established a large number of scientific agencies.
4. Quite often scientists perform basic research without thought of practical ends.
5. Sometimes we can't foresee the occurrence and consequences of discoveries in basic research.
6. Throughout the career, scientists must consider the ethical implications of their work before taking an action.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into your native language. Put questions to the underlined parts of the statements.

1. The fantastic progress in communication and information has given more and more people access to the great cultural achievements – to books, concerts, museums, as well enabling them to keep in touch with current events via radio, television and the Internet.
2. The use of science and technology to develop and produce weapons of mass destruction creates a real threat to the continued existence of the human race on this planet.
3. During the four decades of the Cold War huge arsenals of nuclear weapons were accumulated and made ready for use.

4. Science must aim only at enriching the lives of mankind.
5. Science and technology have become such integral parts of society that scientists can no longer isolate themselves from societal concerns.
6. The structure of science in Europe will evolve considerably, matching not only the political evolution of Europe, but also the changes in research itself, which will demand greater collaboration between countries.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into your native language. Underline the Participle forms or Gerund and denote their function.

1. New industrial technologies applied in factories and mines have largely removed the drudgery and mindlessness of labour, reduced working hours and increased safety standards.
2. The increasing interdependence of nations, and the rapidly growing means of communication, such as the Internet, which enable people to talk to each other directly can remove prejudice and mistrust which mostly stem from ignorance.
3. Flawed government thinking is driving a rapid expansion in the military influence over science and technology.
4. Setting up the ethical committees to review research projects is a specific task for the academies.
5. Many of the most important discoveries have come as a result of experiments undertaken with very different purposes in mind.
6. Doing basic research, the scientist may not be at all interested in the practical applications of his work.
7. Based on economical competition among nations, the high-tech is still playing the major tune for the march of the entire world.
8. Science never gives up searching for truth, since it never claims to have achieved it.

Task 5. Using hints in brackets, complete the following sentences with modals (*can, must, may, should*) or modal constructions (*to be able to, to have to*). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. A gap between the industrialized and the developing nations has created new social tensions which _____ lead to strife and military confrontation. (*perhaps*)
2. If the weapons are detonated, the result _____ lead to the complete extinction of the human species. (*probability*)
3. Future generations _____ be constantly reminded that there is no limit to the evil that _____ be perpetrated by Man on Man. (*obligation, possibility*)
4. Every country _____ set up – as part of its millennium commemorations – museums of the holocaust and of the atom bomb. (*advice*)
5. As part of cultural evolution, science _____ be allowed to develop freely, but we _____ afford the luxury of uninhibited research which _____ lead to an even greater potential for total destruction. (*obligation, lack of ability, possibility*)
6. For the preservation, and continuing enhancement of the human species, we _____ to learn to live with one another in peace and harmony. (*necessity*)
7. Scientists _____ to prove the hazardous effect of these production processes on people's health and the plant operation was stopped. (*managed*)
8. Some _____ argue that the advancement of science and technology have brought substantial benefit to only 30% of people on earth. (*perhaps*)

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into your native language paying attention to *some/any/no* and their derivatives.

1. The results of any particular investigation cannot be predicted with accuracy.
2. Nothing can change the desire of progressive scientists all over the world to regain the trust and confidence of the public.
3. Everyone must be accountable for her or his deeds; this applies particularly to scientists.
4. Some 200 scientists all over the world participated in the Marie Curie Fellowship Association thematic conference devoted to social responsibilities of scientists.

5. Not long ago the main motivation for some scientific investigations was curiosity, but without any expected applications; scientists simply wanted to understand the laws of nature.
6. Nowadays at the beginning of the 21st century nobody doubts that scientists should be concerned with the social consequences of their work, with the human and environmental effects of their research.
7. Science gives us a powerful vocabulary, and it is impossible to produce a vocabulary with which one can only say positive things.
8. Science does not stand still: there is always something new to learn.

Task 7. Read the text and give the written translation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 into your native language.

The Social Responsibility of Scientists

1. The 20th century was a unique century as it witnessed more significant changes than any previous century: changes for better, changes for worse; changes that brought enormous benefits to human beings, changes that threatened the very existence of the human species. The world today is completely different from that of a hundred years ago.

2. Many factors have contributed to these changes, but by far the most important factor, the dominant factor, was the progress in science and technology. It is scientists who are mainly responsible for both the immense blessings received and the grave dangers confronting us now.

3. There was a time when science was considered to be completely divorced from ordinary life. Scientists built an 'ivory tower' in which they sheltered pretending that their work had nothing to do with human welfare. The aim of scientific research — they asserted — was to understand the laws of nature, and since these are immutable and unaffected by human reactions and emotions, these reactions and emotions have no place in the study of nature. Even when scientific research went beyond the passive study of natural phenomena, many scientists continued the pretence of living in the ivory tower. They tried to evade their responsibilities to society by hiding behind such

precepts as: ‘science should be undertaken for its own sake’; ‘science has nothing to do with politics’; ‘science cannot be blamed for its misapplication’; and ‘scientists are just technical workers’.

4. All this was a fallacy and an illusion even in the past, and is certainly not true today. Many scientists still stand by these maxims, advocating a policy on science. But a growing number of them are abandoning it in the face of reality, in view of the changing nature of science, its scale, its tools, its image; above all, its impact on national and international affairs.

5. Science has lost its innocence. It plays a dominant role in almost every walk of life, especially so in matters of world security. Nowadays, scientific research has a direct impact on political relations between nations, and vice versa, political events directly affect the ways scientific research is done. This was first clearly demonstrated during the Second World War, in the development of nuclear weapons. The atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, in August 1945, heralded a new age, the nuclear age. The use of the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought the Second World War to a dramatic end, but it was also the start of a ferocious nuclear arms race, mainly maintained by scientists from both sides of the iron curtain. Within a few decades both superpowers accumulated more than 100,000 nuclear weapons, which — if used — could have brought the human species to an end.

Task 8. Choose the correct variant corresponding to the content of the text above.

1. The 20th century is supposed to be unique because of
 - a. important political agreements.
 - b. grandiose achievements in technology.
 - c. global changes in different spheres of life.
 - d. world wars.
2. The main responsibility for all the changes to better or worse can be imposed on
 - a. lawyers.
 - b. politicians.
 - c. civil employees.
 - d. scientists.

3. Nowadays a number of scientists are abandoning the fact of the pure science because
 - a. the world has changed.
 - b. science has made tremendous progress and become more influential in national and international affairs.
 - c. science and technology can bring a lot of profits to the economy.
 - d. many scientists became politicians.
4. At present scientific research plays crucial role
 - a. in general progress of nations.
 - b. in raising standards of living.
 - c. in the development of political relations between nations.
 - d. in social and cultural development of nations.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...

Task 9. Answer the following questions to the text given above.

1. What is considered to be the most important factor which stimulated the global changes in the 20th century?
2. What does the statement 'scientists built an ivory tower' mean according to the ideas of the text?
3. What did the use of the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki result in and how did it influence the stability in the whole world?

Task 10. Match the following explanations with the appropriate words.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. an advantage or improvement that you get from smth | a. to accumulate |
| 2. the duty of being in charge of a particular activity | b. impact |
| 3. to find a way of not doing smth | c. to evade |
| 4. the powerful effect that smth has on smb/smith | d. benefit |
| 5. to increase gradually over a period of time | e. responsibility |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Етика та наука набагато тісніше пов'язані, ніж деякі люди припускають (to assume).
2. У декількох випадках під час холодної війни (the Cold War) ми дуже наблизились до глобальної катастрофи.
3. Ми повинні засвоїти уроки історії та крокувати до світу без війни.
4. Кожен громадянин повинен бути відповідальним (to be accountable for) за його вчинки. Ми маємо відповідальність перед суспільством.
5. Існує необхідність у повністю незалежних організаціях вчених, які б займалися питаннями етики (to be concerned with the ethical issues) , що виникають під час наукових досліджень та їх застосування.
6. Завжди було життєво необхідним примусити студентів розмірковувати над питаннями етики та соціальної відповідальності.
7. Наука буде спроможна усунути тимчасові обмеження (temporary restrictions), якщо буде встановлений мир в усьому світі.
8. За останні 25 років відбулося значне зростання промислових досліджень, пов'язаних із застосуванням наукових знань з практичною метою.
9. Інженери повинні розвинути фундаментальне розуміння їх професійної відповідальності.
10. Будь-який фахівець повинен передбачати, якими будуть наслідки його роботи для суспільства.

Варіант 2

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Educating adults _____ (*differ*) from educating children in the way that adults _____ (*already/ accumulate*) knowledge and experience that can either add value to a learning experience or hinder it.
2. Modern distance education _____ (*be*) around at least since Isaac Pitman _____ (*teach*) shorthand in Great Britain via correspondence in the 1840s.

3. Older models of distance education _____ (*utilize*) regular mail to send written material, videos, audiotapes, and CD-ROMs or other media storage format to the student and to turn in the exercises.
4. Nowadays many young people _____ (*leave*) school with weak literacy and numeracy skills.
5. In the nearest future they _____ (*change*) not only school tests, but also the whole focus on how schools work and the chances of children who _____ (*fall*) behind.
6. In medieval Europe, young men _____ (*proceed*) to university when they _____ (*complete*) their study of the trivium – the preparatory arts of grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic or logic – and the quadrivium: arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.
7. By the end of the next month almost all students _____ (*prepare*) their individual projects for presentation.
8. Nowadays higher education establishments _____ (*try*) to offer a wider variety of sports and extra-curricular activities for students to choose from.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Community colleges and correspondence schools usually offer evening or weekend classes, as working adults are unlikely to have the freedom to simply quit their job and go 'back to school' full time.
2. Some professors will allow students to listen or even watch video of a course.
3. The government offered large sums of money to provide one-to-one tuition to those pupils who are falling behind.
4. The university departments must conduct all research and lectures.
5. The London School of Economics teaches the courses in Accounting, Finance, Management, Anthropology, Economic History, Economics in over thirty research centres and twenty-one departments.
6. They developed a series of tests including laboratory experiments.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into your native language. Put questions to the underlined parts of the statements.

1. Cambridge University has research departments and teaching faculties in most academic disciplines.
2. Historically, Cambridge University has produced a significant proportion of Britain's prominent scientists, writers and politicians.
3. Seventy Nobel Laureates attended Cambridge as undergraduate or graduate students.
4. Oxford and Cambridge universities have had a long history of competition with each other, and are the most selective universities in the UK.
5. The London School of Economics was founded with the initial intention of renewing the training of Britain's political and business elite.
6. Students of engineering are often required to present an original design or computer program developed over the course of days or even months.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into your native language. Underline the Participle forms or Gerund and denote their function.

1. A difference is made between vocational education, mostly done in workplaces and related to upskilling, and non-formal adult education, that can include learning skills or learning for personal development.
2. The largest distance education university in the United Kingdom is the Open University founded in 1969.
3. There are many private and public, non-profit and for-profit institutions offering courses and degree programmes through distance education.
4. Distance education is a teaching methodology used when the student and the teacher are separated by time and place.
5. The Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science provides a specialist with national and international research collection, serving over 12,000 registered external users.
6. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another.

7. Scientists must collaborate with educators in order to raise the level of scientific and technological literacy, starting with the education of young children in schools.
8. The evolution of culture, and human beings as a species depended on the practice of transmitting knowledge.

Task 5. Using hints in brackets, complete the following sentences with modals (*can, must, may, should*) or modal constructions (*to be able to, to have to*). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The term ‘virtual university’ is sometimes used to describe an open-learning institution that uses the Internet to create an imaginary university environment, in which the students, faculty, and staff _____ communicate and share information at any time, regardless of location. (*ability*)
2. All people who are concerned with the quality of education, training and youth work _____ join forces more effectively to meet the challenges of the future. (*recommendation*)
3. During the 1990s, in the frames of the expansion programme, the university _____ add a substantial number of new specialist research laboratories on several sites around the city. (*managed*)
4. Academic dress is still worn very often in Oxford, and every undergraduate and graduate _____ go in his or her first week to buy a gown, cap, and white bow tie (for men) or black ribbon (for women) for the purpose of enrollment in the University. (*duty*)
5. Choosing your career you _____ talk with people already working in the profession. (*advice*)
6. They haven’t introduced a new curricular yet, they _____ introduce some new courses to meet learning needs. (*possibility*)
7. Higher education future leaders _____ have clear values, focus on quality, be willing and able to take calculated risks, balance the demands of professional and personal life, be motivational specialists. (*obligation*)
8. A holistic approach to education _____ bring an understanding of science and its impact on the environment, whereas an illiterate society _____ hardly understand the work of scientists. (*probability*)

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into your native language paying attention to *some/any/no* and their derivatives.

1. Some undergraduate students are required to complete two semesters of study abroad as part of their degree.
2. Did you have any problems while you were studying at Oxford university?
3. There are some existing schools in England which were founded in the first millennium.
4. Is there anybody who won the grant, and whose study was subsidized by the government?
5. Nobody was familiar with these interesting facts from the history of this old university.
6. A university is a place where you will receive an excellent academic education, equip yourself with some of the necessary social skills for life and, for some of you, start a major technical professional development.
7. Some 20 best and most capable young students have been drawn to scientific research.
8. Any teacher of the 1800s tested their students each day through drills, oral quizzes, and recitation exercises.

Task 7. Read the text and give the written translation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 into your native language.

Higher Education

1. Higher education is education provided by universities, vocational universities (community colleges, liberal arts colleges, and technical colleges, etc.) and other collegial institutions that award academic degrees.

2. Post-secondary or tertiary education, also referred to as third-stage, third level education, or higher education, is the non-compulsory educational level following the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school, secondary school, or gymnasium. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Colleges and

universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

3. Higher education includes teaching, research and social services activities of universities, and within the realm of teaching, it includes both the undergraduate level (sometimes referred to as tertiary education) and the graduate (or postgraduate) level. In most developed countries a high proportion of the population (up to 50%) now enters higher education at some time in their lives. Higher education is therefore very important to national economies, both as a significant industry in its own right, and as a source of trained and educated personnel for the rest of the economy.

4. There are two types of higher education in the UK: the higher general education and the higher vocational education. British universities tend to have a strong reputation internationally for two reasons: history and research output. Britain's imperial past, combined with the longevity of universities like Oxford, Cambridge, St Andrews and Glasgow, are the main reasons that these institutions are world renowned. The reputation of British institutions is maintained today by their continuous stream of world-class research output.

5. Higher education in the United States specifically refers to post-secondary institutions that offer associate degrees, baccalaureate degrees, master's degrees or Ph.D. degrees or equivalents. Such institutions may offer non-degree certificates which indicate completion of a set of courses comprising some body of knowledge, but the granting of such certificates is not the primary purpose of the institution.

6. Higher general education and training generally takes place in a university and/or college. Such education is based on theoretical expertise. Higher general education might be contrasted with higher vocational education, which concentrates on both practice and theory. A university is an institution of higher education and research, which grants degrees like Bachelor's degree, Master's degree and doctorates) in a variety of subjects. However, most professional education is included within higher education, and many postgraduate qualifications are strongly vocationally or professionally oriented, for example in disciplines such as law and medicine.

Task 8. Choose the correct variant corresponding to the content of the text above.

1. British universities have strong international reputation because of
 - a. the quality of specialists training.
 - b. research and their long history.
 - c. high price for education courses.
 - d. high proficiency of their staff.
2. Higher vocational education distinguishes from higher general education as
 - a. it focuses mainly on theoretical studies.
 - b. it demands longer training course.
 - c. it is based on practice as well as on theory.
 - d. it demands some previous professional experience.
3. Higher education establishments in the United States grant
 - a. baccalaureate degrees.
 - b. associate and baccalaureate degrees.
 - c. master's or Ph.D. degrees
 - d. associate, baccalaureate, master's and Ph.D. degrees as well as offer non-degree certificates.
4. The peculiarity of universities in the USA is that they
 - A. guarantee obtaining doctorate degree.
 - B. are oriented only to theoretical researches.
 - C. very often include professional education.
 - D. do not grant vocationally oriented postgraduate qualifications.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...

Task 9. Answer the following questions to the text given above.

1. What types of educational establishments provide higher education?
2. What fields of activity does higher education comprise? What levels does it usually include?
3. Why is the proportion of people gaining higher education in most developed countries so significant?

Task 10. Match the following explanations with the appropriate words.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. an official document showing that you have passed an examination | a. diploma |
| 2. the course for those who are studying at a university to get a master's degree or Ph.D. | b. vocational |
| 3. relating to skills you have been taught that will be useful in your future job | c. undergraduate course |
| 4. the document you get when you successfully complete a course of study or training | d. postgraduate course |
| 5. the course for those who are doing their first degree at university | e. certificate |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Оксфордський університет надає ряд стипендій, щоб підтримати іноземних студентів.
2. Диплом – офіційний документ, і вам слід зберігати його у безпечному місці.
3. Ви зможете вивчати цей курс через декілька місяців.
4. Кембриджський університет, який знаходиться у Кембриджі, Англії, – другий найстаріший університет у англомовному світі, який має репутацію одного із самих престижних університетів світу.
5. У час середньовіччя коледжі створювалися таким чином, щоб студенти могли молитися за душі своїх засновників.
6. Залежно від фінансування в університеті, як правило, один викладач на 3-20 студентів.
7. Оскільки ринок праці (labour market) стає подальше більш спеціалізованим, та економіка вимагає більш високого рівня кваліфікації, уряд та підприємства все більше інвестують розвиток професійної освіти (vocational education).
8. Ми спромоглись пройти курс стажування, щоб придбати (to gain) більш знань, майстерність та компетенцію.

9. Кембридж та Оксфорд завжди були найбільш обраними академічними навчальними закладами у Великій Британії.
10. Навчальним закладам (educational establishments) слід підтримувати внесок студентів у прийняття рішень стосовно освіти та досліджень.

Варіант 3

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Nowadays science and technology _____ (*become*) an integral part of society that scientists can no longer isolate themselves from societal concerns.
2. A good scientist _____ (*know*) that he can make mistakes because he _____ (*explore*) the unknown.
3. Plumbing _____ (*originate*) during the ancient civilizations such as Roman, Persian, Indian, and Chinese civilizations as they _____ (*develop*) public baths and needed to provide fresh water and drainage.
4. Technology, throughout history, _____ (*allow*) people to complete more tasks in less time and with less human intellectual or manual labour.
5. At yesterday's lesson students _____ (*discuss*) the benefits of modern technological processes.
6. By the middle of the twenty-first century, the human population _____ _____ (*double*) to around 11 billion people, and, to meet their basic needs, the global economy _____ (*need*) to be several times larger than it is now.
7. Nowadays the importance of interdisciplinary research _____ (*increase*).
8. At present the specialists of Research and Development department _____ (*to test*) a number of installations, they are sure that by the end of the year the factor _____ (*introduce*) a new technological process.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Romans advanced stone masonry technology, road-building (exceeded only in the 19th century), military and civil engineering.
2. Sometimes people reject new technological innovations.
3. Specialists design some technologies specifically with the environment in mind, but very often they design technologies first for economic or ergonomic effects.
4. Many corporations will invest into new and innovative technology as one of the most promising ways towards increasing labour efficiency and companies profits.
5. British built the first railways in the early 17th century, mainly for transporting coal from the mine to the water side where it could be loaded onto a boat.
6. Each wave of technology can create a set of waste previously unknown by humans: toxic waste, radioactive waste, electronic waste.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into your native language. Put questions to the underlined parts of the statements.

1. The more obvious technology effects include the depletion of non-renewable natural resources (such as petroleum, coal, ores), and the added pollution of air, water, and land.
2. As government provided much of the funding for technological research and development, it had a vested interest in certain outcomes.
3. Since its creation the institute has been studying possible drawbacks of some new technologies.
4. At the moment they are relying heavily on technology to raise productivity.
5. New technologies have already penetrated almost every sphere of everyday life, producing sometimes radical social changes.
6. New communication technologies will provide us with the means to communicate and act, but more importantly, they will influence the way we construct the world around us.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into your native language. Underline the Participle forms or Gerund and denote their function.

1. Complex modern machines require libraries of written technical manuals of collected information that is continually increasing and improving.
2. The developing world generally produces lower yields, having less access to the latest technology.
3. In one line of thought, technology develops autonomously, in other words, technology seems to feed on itself, moving forward with a force irresistible by humans.
4. Modern technology has benefited human beings by increasing production of goods and services, reducing the amount of labor needed to produce these goods and services, and providing higher living standards.
5. Organized research and development, becoming increasingly international in character, have greatly increased the production of new knowledge.
6. Reducing and preventing pollution is an important goal of the new field of industrial ecology.
7. The technological and managerial advances have allowed the manufacturing sector to increase steadily its productivity and its profit margins.
8. Technology is one of the principal driving forces of the future; it is transforming our lives and shaping our future at rates unprecedented in history.

Task 5. Using hints in brackets, complete the following sentences with modals (*can, must, may, should*) or modal constructions (*to be able to, to have to*). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. To achieve sustainable economic growth and to prevent pollution, we'll _____ restructure many industrial and agricultural practices used today in energy and food production, transportation, and manufacturing. (*obligation*)
2. To stay profitable you _____ use entirely new technologies. (*recommendation*)
3. We _____ to reduce total health care costs using many of the medical products generated by research and development. (*managed*)

4. Technology has had profound effects on lifestyle throughout human history, and as the rate of progress increases, society _____ to deal with both the good and bad implications. (*obligation*)
5. Whilst most material waste _____ be reused in other industrial processes, many forms are released into the environment, with negative environmental side effects, such as pollution and lack of sustainability. (*possibility*)
6. They are not sure yet, but these new technological processes _____ be very effective to the company's production. (*possibility*)
7. Different social and political systems _____ establish appropriate balances between the value they place on additional goods versus the disvalues of waste products and pollution. (*obligation*)
8. With the astonishing degree of specialization most scientists become experts in a very narrow field, and often _____ think in a broader context. (*lack of ability*)

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into your native language paying attention to some/any/no and their derivatives.

1. Some 'modern' technologies are a lot older than many people think.
2. Can you give any examples of existing technologies which can be made cleaner and more efficient?
3. Anyone may like or dislike the technology but nobody can avoid its impact.
4. Some 1,244 billion people use the Internet according to Internet World Statistics.
5. According to one of the existing definitions, innovation is the process of making improvements by introducing something new.
6. They haven't heard anything about negative effects of the new technology introduced last year.
7. There is some dilemma between sharing scientific knowledge and not to share competitive technologies; after all, these two things are closely related.
8. The introduction of any new technology demands the joint efforts of a great number of specialists conducting investigations, experimenting, and testing new installations.

Task 7. Read the text and give the written translation of paragraphs 1 and 2 into your native language.

Technology

1. In general, 'technology' is the relationship that society has with its tools and crafts, and to what extent society can control its environment. The Merriam-Webster dictionary offers a definition of the term: 'the practical application of knowledge especially in a particular area' and 'a capability given by the practical application of knowledge'. Technology is a term with origins in the Greek 'technologia', 'τεχνολογία' – 'techne', 'τέχνη' ('craft') and 'logia', 'λογία' ('saying').

2. The history of technology is at least as old as humankind, if not older. The human race's use of technology began with the conversion of plentiful natural resources into simple tools. The prehistoric discovery of the ability to control fire increased the available sources of food, and the invention of the wheel helped humans in travelling in and controlling their environment. Recent technological developments, including the printing press and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and allowed humans to interact on a global scale. However, not all technology has been used for peaceful purposes; the development of weapons of ever-increasing destructive power has progressed throughout history, from clubs to nuclear weapons.

3. Technology has affected society and its surroundings in a number of ways. In many societies, technology has helped develop more advanced economies (including today's global economy). However, many technological processes produce unwanted by-products, known as pollution, and deplete natural resources, to the detriment of the Earth and its environment. Various implementations of technology influence the values of a society and new technology raises new ethical questions. Philosophical debates have arisen over the present and future use of technology in society, with disagreements over whether technology improves the human condition or worsens it.

4. Today technology is pervasive. It is nearly impossible to go anywhere today and escape from technology or from its impact, either upon the environment or upon society. But the most important contribution of technology is making life of common people much easier and helping them achieve what was previously not possible. It is

important to keep in mind that although technology enriches many spheres of human life, there may also be drawbacks. This is the ethical challenge faced by society as technology becomes more ingrained in our lives.

Task 8. Choose the correct variant corresponding to the content of the text above.

1. Technology determines
 - a. the efficiency of productive resources use.
 - b. the general progress the society has achieved.
 - c. the extent to which the society can control its environment.
 - d. human influence on surrounding environment.
2. In many societies technology
 - a. changed people's life.
 - b. increased people employment.
 - c. provided additional resources.
 - d. stimulated the development of economy.
3. Some technological processes can bring negative effects as
 - a. they are very expensive to be introduced.
 - b. they produce some unwanted by-products which cause pollution.
 - c. they are often not thoroughly tested.
 - d. they demand a lot of production facilities changes.
4. The most significant role of technology is that
 - a. it gives additional profits.
 - b. with its help people can improve their life.
 - c. it facilitates society development.
 - d. it reduces resources depletion.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...

Task 9. Answer the following questions to the text given above.

1. What is the origin of the term 'technology'?
2. What were the first examples of technology use?
3. How did recent technological developments change people's life?

Task 10. Match the following explanations with the appropriate words.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty | a. implementation |
| 2. introduction or starting to use smth | b. by-product |
| 3. practical use of smth, especially a theory or discovery | c. pollution |
| 4. a supply of smth that exists naturally and can be used, especially to create wealth | d. application |
| 5. a substance that is produced during the process of making or destroying smth else | e. natural resources |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. На початку двадцятого сторіччя поняття (notion) прогресу було тісно пов'язано з розвитком технології, і цей зв'язок (linkage) посилювався у наступних десятиріччях.
2. Коли впроваджується нова технологія, вчені спроможні поліпшити її розуміння та сприйняття (acceptance) громадськістю.
3. Розвиток наукових знань та розробка нових технологій трансформували людське життя.
4. Нам слід будь-якою ціною сповільнити чи зупинити розвиток науки чи технології, якщо вони кидають виклик (to pose a challenge) існуючій етиці.
5. Деякі відкриття безпосередньо сприяють розвитку нової технології, та їх соціальний вплив, чи то позитивний чи негативний, виявляється негайно.
6. Нанотехнологія (nanotechnology) перетинається з великою кількістю галузей, включаючи фізику, інженерію, медицину.
7. Вчені повинні допомогти суспільству оцінити потенціальні можливості та пастки (pitfalls) нової технології.
8. Прогрес у технології, як правило, супроводжується соціальними змінами, які є наслідком змін в економіці та шляхів впровадження різних видів діяльності.
9. Наукові дослідження принесуть усім нам подальшу користь, і нам не слід робити щось таке, що може стати на перешкоді тим успіхам (to hinder the outcomes).
10. У наш час кожна людина розуміє, що майбутнє людства – в руках вчених.

Вариант 4

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Research in industrial chemistry _____ (*create*) a vast range of plastics and other synthetic materials, which ____ (*have*) thousands of uses in the home and in industry.
2. A good understanding of science is important because it _____ (*help*) people to better utilize technology, which most humans _____ (*interact*) with on a daily basis.
3. Many ancient civilizations _____ (*collect*) astronomical information in a systematic manner through simple observation.
4. Nowadays with the rapid advancement of technology many new fields _____ (*gain*) prominence and new branches _____ (*develop*) such as Computer Engineering, Nanotechnology, Molecular engineering, Mechatronics.
5. Engineers typically _____ (*attempt*) to predict how well their designs _____ (*perform*) to their specifications prior to full-scale production.
6. Scientists _____ (*work*) on the potential of atomic power for some while, before Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassman at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin _____ (*discover*) the process of uranium fission.
7. At this time tomorrow morning they _____ (*discuss*) the possibilities to finance a new project.
8. Since forest ecosystems are so complex and important to the overall health of the earth, for a long time forest scientists _____ (*investigate*) how they function.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The governments of most developed and developing countries dedicate a significant portion of their annual budget to scientific and technological research.
2. Government or corporate bodies fund currently most scientific research.
3. Plato and Aristotle produced the first systematic discussions of natural philosophy.
4. In developing countries scientists should pay more attention to the development of technologies appropriate to their local circumstances.

5. Technical and scientific innovations will provide excellent prospects for environmental protection.
6. Scientists often performed engineering tasks in designing experimental equipment and building prototypes, and some engineers did first-rate scientific research.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into your native language. Put questions to the underlined parts of the statements.

1. Around 3500 BC the Mesopotamian peoples began to attempt to record some observations of the world with extremely thorough quantitative and numerical data.
2. Four discoveries (compass, gunpowder, papermaking, and printing) had an enormous impact on the development of Chinese civilization and a far-ranging global impact.
3. While scientific journals communicate and document the results of research carried out in universities and various other institutions, science magazines cater to the needs of a wider readership.
4. Learned societies for the communication and promotion of scientific thought and experimentation have existed since the Renaissance period.
5. If we are to move toward sustainable development, the industrialized countries will have to accept special responsibility - not only because of their past ecological sins, but also because of their present technological know-how and financial resources.
6. A group of scientists has been working on a series of related experiments for the past several years.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into your native language. Underline the Participle forms or Gerund and denote their function.

1. Research involving genetic engineering, cloning, and in vitro fertilization gives scientists the unprecedented power to bring about new life, or to devise new forms of living things.
2. Science education aims at increasing common knowledge about science and widening social awareness of scientific findings and issues.
3. Due to the growing economic value of technology and industrial research, the economy of any modern country depends on its state of science and technology.

4. Physics in the postwar period entered into a phase of what historians have called 'Big Science', requiring massive machines, budgets, and laboratories in order to test their theories and move into new frontiers.
5. Creating an appropriate mathematical model of a problem allows engineers to analyze it and to test potential solutions.
6. At the moment they are comparing and evaluating the results of research carried out in universities and various other research institutions.
7. In science, we have a group of individuals supporting one another, world-wide, whose success depends upon placing the truth ahead of personal advantage.
8. Driven by national defence policies, the military establishments spend substantial amounts of money on research projects of specific interest.

Task 5. Using hints in brackets, complete the following sentences with modals (*can, must, may, should*) or modal constructions (*to be able to, to have to*). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Scientists all over the world _____ be conscious of the meaning and aim of their research and contribute to the welfare of mankind and world peace. (*obligation*)
2. Scientists _____ also _____ to complete engineering tasks, such as designing experimental apparatus or building prototypes. (*uncertain possibility, obligation*)
3. Using an early theory of inertia, Galileo _____ explain why rocks dropped from a tower fall straight down even if the earth rotates. (*managed*)
4. Decisions _____ not be based solely on the alleged benefits that a new discovery _____ have; the detriments _____ be considered as well. (*recommendation, possibility, obligation*)
5. If you _____ prove that this new scientific discovery doesn't have any negative impacts on the environment, it will be of great value for our industry. (*ability*)
6. It is usually not enough to build a technically successful product; it _____ also meet further requirements. (*obligation*)
7. If you would like to get a patent for new scientific invention, you _____ follow a certain procedure. (*obligation*)

8. We _____ continue to engage in scientific research and the development of new technologies and to educate new generation of creative and innovative scientists and technologists. (*advice*)

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into your native language paying attention to *some/any/no* and their derivatives.

1. Some forms of technology have become so well established that it is easy to forget the great scientific achievements that they represent.
2. At the conference somebody stated that with the politicization of science funding for scientific research had suffered and only some participants tried to argue.
3. Nobody could argue with the explanation of such a strange phenomenon.
4. Any misunderstanding can lead to experimentation and eventually to new scientific facts.
5. Some 100 experiments have been conducted to prove this hypothesis.
6. There is nothing surprising in the fact that scientists often perform engineering tasks in designing experimental equipment and building prototypes, and some engineers do first-rate scientific research.
7. Everybody knows that today Academies of Science use their influence around the world in support of human rights.
8. Some experiments were successfully finished and their results proved the hypothesis.

Task 7. Read the text and give the written translation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 into your native language.

Science

1. Science, in the broadest sense, refers to any system of objective knowledge. In a more restricted sense, science refers to a system of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific method, as well as to the organized body of knowledge gained through such research. Fields of science are commonly classified along two major lines: natural sciences, which study natural phenomena, including biological life; and social sciences, which study human behavior and societies. Science as defined above is sometimes termed

pure science in order to differentiate it from applied science, the latter being the application of scientific research to specific human needs.

2. The scientific method seeks to explain the complexities of nature in a replicable way, and to use these explanations to make useful predictions. It provides an objective process to find solutions to problems in a number of scientific and technological fields. Scientists use models to refer to a description or depiction of something, specifically one which can be used to make predictions that can be tested by experiment or observation.

3. The underlying goal or purpose of science to society and individuals is to produce useful models of reality. To achieve this, one can form hypotheses based on observations that they make in the world. By analysing a number of related hypotheses, scientists can form general theories. These theories benefit society or human individuals who make use of them.

4. Despite popular impressions of science, it is not the goal of science to answer all questions. The goal of the sciences is to answer only those ones that pertain to perceived reality. Also, science cannot possibly address nonsensical, or untestable questions, so the choice of which questions to answer becomes important. Science does not and can not produce absolute and unquestionable truth. Rather, science tests some aspect of the world and attempts to provide a precise, unequivocal framework to explain it.

5. In short, science produces useful models which allow us to make often useful predictions. Science attempts to describe what is, but avoids trying to determine what is (which is for practical reasons impossible). Science is a useful tool. It is a growing body of understanding that allows us to contend more effectively with our surroundings and to better adapt and evolve as a social whole as well as independently.

6. For a large part of recorded history, science had little bearing on people's everyday lives. Scientific knowledge was gathered for its own sake, and it had few practical applications. However, with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, this rapidly changed. Today, science has a profound effect on the way we live, largely through its applications in new technology.

Task 8. Choose the correct variant corresponding to the content of the text above.

1. Applied science
 - a. refers to the same as pure science.
 - b. differs from pure science as it reflects the natural phenomena.
 - c. applies scientific research to specific human needs.
 - d. covers sociological issues.
2. The scientific method
 - a. is the theoretical approach to problem solving.
 - b. uses models of nature.
 - c. is based on natural observations.
 - d. can lead to useful predictions in the process of nature complexities explanation.
3. The main goal of science is
 - a. to facilitate the society progress.
 - b. to change people's life.
 - c. to achieve the rational use of resources.
 - d. to create useful models of reality.
4. The role of science in people's lives
 - a. has always been tremendous.
 - b. has greatly increased since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.
 - c. can't be argued.
 - d. has always been the question of endless discussion.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...

Task 9. Answer the following questions to the text given above.

1. How can science be defined in narrower meaning?
2. What are the main fields of science?
3. How are general theories formed?

Task 10. Match the following explanations with the appropriate words.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. a suggested explanation for something which has not yet been proved | a. prediction |
| 2. a statement about what you think will happen | b. technology |
| 3. a careful study of a subject, especially in order to discover new facts or information about it | c. differentiate |
| 4. distinguish the difference | d. hypothesis |
| 5. the application of scientific knowledge to serve man in industry, commerce, medicine and other fields | e. research |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У наш час науковці вже зрозуміли, що несуть подвійну відповідальність (dual responsibility) за передову та інноваційну науку та технологію, таким чином їм слід дотримуватись (abide) фундаментальних норм наукової етики.
2. Наукова етика, розвиток науки та технології виведуть людину на нову стадію економічного прогресу та до стабільності (sustainability) в усьому світі.
3. Науковці не завжди спроможні контролювати застосування своїх винаходів, однак вони мають відповідальність за пояснення, які переваги чи небезпеку вони можуть принести.
4. Наукові журнали спрямовані на потреби (to cater to the needs) значно ширшого кола читачів та забезпечують огляд популярних галузей дослідження, включаючи значні відкриття та досягнення.
5. Інженери застосовують науковий метод, приймаючи свої рішення.
6. Науковці намагаються пояснити це явище вже тривалий час, але й досі ніхто не був спроможний дати переконливе рішення.
7. Представники уряду (government officials), які причетні до впливу на наукову політику, мають намір змінити ставлення щодо підтримки досліджень та розробок.

8. Жінки зробили цілу низку корисних винаходів для людей з фізичними вадами, включаючи годинник та друкарську машинку для сліпих, які були розроблені у 1890 році.
9. Наука стала домінуючим елементом нашого існування, тому що вона принесла значне покращення якості життя, але ж водночас створила негативні наслідки (perils), включаючи забруднення навколишнього середовища, марнотратство (squandering) життєво необхідних ресурсів та загрозу для всього життя через розробку зброї масового ураження (weapons of mass destruction).
10. Приймаючи участь у наукових конференціях, студенти не тільки поліпшують свої знання, а й мають змогу поділитися своїми творчими ідеями.

Варіант 5

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Underline the predicate and translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Since the Web was first introduced, the number of users _____ (*blossom*) and the number of sites containing information and searchable archives _____ (*grow*) at an unprecedented rate.
2. The computer revolution _____ (*be*) the fastest growing technology in man's history.
3. Educational software _____ (*become*) more useful and interesting to students as graphics and video are incorporated.
4. It _____ (*take*) several more years of development before expert systems are in widespread use.
5. At present many advances in the science of computer design and technology _____ (*come*) together to enable the creation of fifth-generation computers.
6. The day before they _____ (*misplace*) just one letter in the instruction, the program _____ (*crash*), and they had to start the whole process over again.
7. The inventions of the transistor in the 1940s and the microprocessor in the early 1970s _____ (*pave*) the way for what many historians consider the most important invention of the modern era – the personal computer.
8. They _____ (*develop*) a new informational brochure when the company launch into the production a new computer model.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. The Web adds plenty of words to our lexicon.
2. Around 1900 the IBM corporation sold punch-card machines.
3. Schools should encourage students to use computers as learning tools in ways that were unexpected just a few short years ago.
4. Information technology will change the way we live and work and the extent and speed of change will be tremendous.
5. Wilhelm Schickard built the first mechanical calculator in 1623.
6. Computer science makes a number of fundamental contributions to science and society.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into your native language. Put questions to the underlined parts of the statements.

1. A surprising number of today's popular computer languages have actually been around since the 1950s.
2. COBOL was developed in 1960 by a joint committee to produce applications for the business world and had the novice approach of separating the data descriptions from the actual program.
3. The Internet keeps getting bigger and bigger all the time with more than 2 million people joining every month.
4. The Pentium, introduced in 1993, allowed for more high-tech programs, sound, pictures, a better Internet experience.
5. During the twenty-first century, it is clear that computers will continue to play an increasingly central role in supporting the testing, and even formulation of scientific hypotheses.
6. Computer science can have a much closer relationship with mathematics than many scientific disciplines.

Task 4. Translate the following sentences into your native language. Underline the Participle forms or Gerund and denote their function.

1. Most client programs available today are capable of displaying images, playing music, or showing movies, and they make use of a graphic interface with a mouse.
2. Depending on the size of the company, there could be one or two very powerful mainframe computers, a number of small, medium and large Unix-based midrange computers, and many individual personal computers (PCs).
3. The next generation of technology will have computers understanding what people are doing and what they want.
4. Software refers to some program, which is installed onto computer.
5. Speeding up a computer can be done in two different methods: software or hardware.
6. The Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC), created after World War II, calculated trajectories for missiles quickly.
7. The efficiencies that can be gained by having access to so much information far outweigh the risks of wasting some time.
8. A new website, developed especially for students, opens the window to a number of familiar services and resources.

Task 5. Using hints in brackets, complete the following sentences with modals (*can, must, may, should*) or modal constructions (*to be able to, to have to*). Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. FORTRAN, developed by a team of IBM programmers, was one of the first high-level languages in which the programmer does not _____ deal with the machine code of 0s and 1s. (*absence of necessity*)
2. The Internet was made so you _____ learn, explore and have fun. (*ability*)
3. Computers _____ be found at school, in libraries, and at most places of work and play. (*possibility*)
4. For the Internet to continue to be effective and efficient in delivering current information into the classroom, schools _____ incorporate clear goals, objectives, and long-term strategic plans to create the best method of delivering of the information to teachers and students. (*obligation*)

5. One _____ not conclude that the Internet has now finished changing, it _____ continue changing and evolving at the speed of the computer industry if it is to remain relevant. (*recommendation, obligation*)
6. We _____ update programs to keep pace with constantly changing knowledge and techniques. (*managed*)
7. Programs _____ be written once and not change for generations, or they _____ undergo nearly constant modification. (*probability, probability*)
8. We are not sure, but the Internet access _____ be given to everyone in the firm, despite concerns that employees will waste time on the Web. (*uncertainty*)

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into your native language paying attention to *some/any/no* and their derivatives.

1. Some people call regular mail that you send through the post office snail mail because it is so slow.
2. The Internet has revolutionized the computer and communications world like nothing before it.
3. Some new computers were installed in the office which allowed the staff to reduce the time for routine operations.
4. Could anybody predict a number of years ago that a computer would become an inseparable part of everyday life?
5. Any programming language is an artificial language that can be used to control the behavior of a machine, particularly a computer.
6. There hasn't been anything better than the Internet as the most amazing source of information.
7. Without training, a new computer system is nothing but a heavy paperweight.
8. Some 20 highly qualified programmers were involved in a new software development.

Task 7. Read the text and give the written translation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 into your native language.

Computerization and Social Transformations

1. Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything you do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with laser and barcode technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Barcoding items (clothes, food and books) require a computer to generate the barcode labels and maintain the inventory. Most television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In hospitals, beside terminals connected to the hospital's main equipment, computer allow doctors to type in orders for blood tests and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money. In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

2. The Internet has revolutionized the computer and communications world like nothing before. The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer set the stage for this unprecedented integration of capabilities. The Internet is at once a world-wide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information dissemination, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location.

3. Electronic Learning or e-Learning is reinventing the way people learn. The desk, the chalkboard, the paper and pencil, and the knowledge-giver no longer dominate the classroom. The Internet is the biggest influence. When delivered via the Internet, the vendors' curricula can personalize learning. Any student can use the computer as a medium through which the access of information and resources manifest itself as the supernatural agency.

4. One of the fascinating and important sociological questions surrounding computerization is the extent to which the use of computer-based systems really transforms any part of the social order. It is a fundamental question, since social studies of technology gain their public value by shedding light on the consequences of social group's using various technologies. Whether and how the widespread use of computer-based systems transform parts of the social order are just two of the fascinating

questions about the social consequences of computerization. But they have attracted attention and stimulated significant discussion.

5. The computer field continues to experience huge growth. Computer networking, computer mail, and electronic publishing are just a few of the applications that have grown in recent years. Advances in technologies continue to produce cheaper and more powerful computers offering the promise that in the near future, computers or terminals will reside in most, if not all homes, offices, and schools.

Task 8. Choose the correct variant corresponding to the content of the text above.

1. The Internet has revolutionized the computer
 - a. making it a world-wide broadcasting tool.
 - b. being a means for communication between individuals.
 - c. limiting the possibility of spreading computer viruses.
 - d. combining broadcasting capability, information dissemination and communication between individuals.
2. Electronic Learning is reinventing the way people learning as
 - a. it is less time-consuming way of learning.
 - b. it provides the possibility of personalizing learning.
 - c. the knowledge – giver doesn't dominate the learner.
 - d. sitting at the computer learners can feel more confident.
3. The social consequences of total computerization
 - a. are absolutely evident.
 - b. worry scientists all over the world.
 - c. are of precise attention and stimulate a lot of discussion.
 - d. can't stop new technology development.
4. The computer field is constantly growing and in the nearest future computers
 - a. will be very cheap.
 - b. will penetrate all spheres of modern life.
 - c. will greatly influence electronic publishing.
 - d. will change the people's attitude to new technologies.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...

Task 9. Answer the following questions to the text given above.

1. In what fields, mentioned in the text, has the computer found a wide application?
2. How has the Internet revolutionized the process of communication and information dissemination?
3. What is the most significant sociological question around total computerization?

Task 10. Match the following explanations with the appropriate words.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. how much smth is worth for people | a. integration |
| 2. a pattern of thick and thin lines that is printed on things you buy in a shop or a store, which contains information that a computer can read | b. dissemination |
| 3. spreading | c. curriculum |
| 4. a process of combining two or more things or systems so that they work together well | d. barcode |
| 5. the general programme developed for learners | e. public value |

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Перші комп'ютери були настільки великими, що не могли розміститись в кімнаті та були, як правило, недоступні для звичайної людини (average person).
2. Кожен розуміє, що зараз комп'ютери грають визначну роль, ми можемо покластися на невтомні (tireless) машини практично в кожному аспекті ділового та повсякденного життя.
3. Інтернет – найдивовижніше джерело інформації, яке тільки знав світ.
4. У наш час багато коштів витрачається на забезпечення класів (to outfit the classrooms) комп'ютерами та доступом до Інтернету (Internet access).
5. Кількість користувачів Інтернет мережі подвоюється у розмірі кожні 53 дні. Університети та школи використовують Інтернет у процесі навчання та комунікації зі студентами.

6. Засоби проведення певних обчислень, такі як рахівниця, існували за часів античності.
7. Найважливішим питанням про майбутнє Інтернету є не питання, як зміниться технологія, а як управлятимуть цим процесом змін та самою еволюцією.
8. Оскільки комп'ютери в наш час використовуються в усіх галузях сучасного життя, всі студенти повинні розуміти, як вони функціонують та як можуть використовуватись для рішення проблем.
9. Створена в 1957 році Британське Комп'ютерна Спілка (The British Computer Society) є організацією, що представляє тих, хто працює в галузі інформаційних технологій та комунікації (Information and Communications Technology).
10. Потужні компанії звичайно мають не один великий комп'ютер, а цілу низку спеціалізованих комп'ютерів, з'єднаних в одну мережу.

Контрольне завдання 3

Для виконання контрольного завдання 3 необхідно засвоїти наступні розділи курсу англійської мови, використовуючи рекомендовані підручники:

1. Граматичні функції та значення слів *that, one, it*.
2. Пасивний стан (The Passive Voice), форми дієслів Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect.
3. Функції дієслів *to be, to have, to do*.
4. Прості неособові форми дієслова Інфінітив у функції а) підмета, б) частини присудка, в) означення, г) обставини мети, д) додаток.
5. Безсполучникове підпорядкування в означальних та додаткових реченнях.

Варіант 1

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

1. Many species of rare birds in Australia have already been lost.
2. Even in countries where land is legally protected many economic and political factors limit this protection.

3. Algeria, Nicaragua and Puerto Rico are the countries where habitat is being destroyed.
4. Information about habitat and wildlife at risk is not published in many countries.
5. The total elephant population in Africa has been reduced from 1.3 million in 1979 to 625,000 before the Endangered Species Act was issued.
6. Some rare animals are taken illegally from their habitat.
7. Environmentalists warn that a hundred species of birds in Australia will be threatened with extinction.
8. Some bird species in African countries were being limited for the pet trade in 1990s.

Endangered Species Act – *Всесвітній закон про охорону рослин та тварин що зникають*

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

1. It is known that synthetic plastics have replaced many traditional materials since phenol plastic was developed in 1909.
2. Scientific literature helps experts to acquire a general sense of all problem areas and, in particular, that one under investigation.
3. It is the decision on environment protection that governments around the world should make as soon as possible.
4. One of the primary causes of animal destruction is contraction of habitat.
5. Today's modern TV cameras require only a little light comparatively with that of earlier models.
6. The oceans that cover two thirds of the Earth's surface are the object of study for oceanographers.
7. One knows a chameleon is a tree lizard that can change colours in order to conceal itself in the vegetation.
8. Laser beam is used in modern agriculture; in particular, farmers use it to prepare the field for planting and irrigation.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to do* and define their functions.

1. Population growth, building of cities and roads are among the main causes of wildlife destruction.
2. The number and size of environmental groups have increased in the latest years.
3. Many experts agree that legal protection does not always mean actual protection of the land.
4. Governments of developing countries in Africa and South America do admit that much has to be done to limit the enforcement on wildlife.
5. Little is known about wildlife at risk in some countries but in other countries full information is eagerly given.
6. It has been proved by experts some bird species have become endangered as a result of pet trade.
7. Trade in animals and animal products have crucial effects on habitat in African countries and local governments do practically nothing to limit it.
8. Government laws and regulation are to guarantee protection of the land and the habitat.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Define the function of the Infinitive.

1. To survive a plant must have a good drainage .
2. Some researchers have found that vitamin C is able to block the beneficial effect of copper in the body.
3. Although thousands of grizzly bears used to roam the Western Plains of the United States, today only a few thousand exist.
4. To prepare the fields for planting and irrigation means to destroy tropical rain forests in many regions of South America.
5. The expert must review the literature about the subject which can be explained by the necessity to discover new significant data.
6. Though ecological groups activities to save wildlife at risk in South America have become widespread it is not enough to stop destroying some rare species.

7. Time has come for a great many countries to overcome wildlife destruction.
8. Tobacco was considered a sacred plant and it as used to indicate friendship and to conclude peace negotiations between Native Americans and whites.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Habitats and Wildlife at Risk

Loss of habitat is the principal threat to the survival of endangered plants and animals. Large areas of important natural habitat have already been lost, including 70% of the forests in Greece, 91% of the moist forests in Sudan, and nearly 100% of the tall grass prairie in the United States.

Population growth, agricultural expansion, the raising of cattle and other livestock, the building of cities and roads, and pollution are among the many causes of habitat destruction. While most countries recognize the need to protect natural habitats, few agree on how far that protection should extend. 'National Protected Systems' make up 3.7% of the Earth's land area, but the amount of land protected in each country varies from a high of 38% in Ecuador to less than 1% in countries such as Algeria, Nicaragua and Turkey. Both the number and size of 'International Protection Systems' have increased over the years, but legal protection does not guarantee actual protection of the land. Economic and political factors often limit the amount of enforcement possible. Even in cases where an area itself is actually protected, activities outside its boundaries can severely affect the land and the wildlife that inhabits it.

Information about wildlife at risk in some countries is not always available. For instance, little is known about non-mammals in Africa and about Asian species in general. For some countries, however, information is readily available. For example 43 (13.4%) of the 320 mammalian species in Australia, and 123 (12.8%) of the 961 bird species in Mexico are at risk. Of the 46 different reptile species native to Puerto Rico, 15 (32.6%) are in jeopardy, and of the 29 amphibian species in Prance, 18 (62.1%) are threatened with extinction. As information becomes available, it is clear that the numbers of known and threatened species represent merely a fraction of those that actually exist.

Trade in animals and animal products can have disastrous effects on wildlife populations. Some bird species have become endangered solely from being hunted for the pet trade. Much of the trade in animals and animal products is illegal. Many rare birds' such as the Tahiti lorikeet of French Polynesia are taken illegally from their habitat, and the ivory trade has reduced the total elephant population in Africa from an estimated 1,300,000 in 1979 to fewer than 650,000 today.

Task 6. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Environmental pollution does not affect the habitat destruction.
2. Most of the countries agree on the amount of the natural habitat protection.
3. Economic and political factors limit the number and size of international protection systems.
4. Information about wild life at risk is not readily available in all countries of the world.
5. It is proved that 32.6% of reptile species in Puerto-Rico are at risk now.
6. It is trade in animals and animal products that has a critical impact on the wildlife population in many areas.
7. The vast majority of the pet trade is legal.
8. Destruction of habitat is the main cause of plants and animals extinction.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What are the main causes of habitat destruction?
2. What are the countries with the largest and the smallest percent of protected land?
3. What are the countries where habitat has been destroyed?
4. What trade has disastrous effects on wildlife populations? Why?

Task 8. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text.

safety recognize agreement discovery save widespread phase out developed

The 1985 _____ of the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica forced the leaders of industrialized nations to _____ that something needed to be done. The ozone layer had to

be saved and the way to ____ the ozone layer was clear: eliminate the production and use of chloroflourocarbons (CFCs). However, this is easier said than done because the use of CFCs is ____ in almost every society of the world. Substitutes have been ____ for CFCs, but they are expensive and can cause ____ problems. In 1987, more than two dozen countries gathered in Montreal to sign a treaty known as the 'Montreal Protocol'. This ____ provided for a 50% phaseout of CFCs over the next ten years. To date, more than 60 other countries have also agreed to ____ CFCs.

Task 9. Match the word combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. principal threat | a. інформація, доступна у будь-який час |
| 2. natural habitat | b. обмежити тиск до мінімуму |
| 3. to be in jeopardy | c. визнавати необхідність захисту |
| 4. to have disastrous effects | d. виживання видів, що перебувають під загрозою |
| 5. readily available information | e. головна загроза |
| 6. to limit the enforcement | f. бути під загрозою |
| 7. survival of endangered species | g. природне середовище |
| 8. to recognize the need to protect | h. мати катастрофічні наслідки |

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 10. Write down the sentences. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets.

- _____ (*Actual/Actually*) there are some countries in the world where habitats have been _____ (*destruction/destructed*).
- It is _____ (*estimation/estimated*) that trade in animals and animal products _____ (*effects/affects*) the wild life population.
- The _____ (*decline/declined*) in elephant populations prompted a majority of the world's nations _____ (*to support/to protect*) the banning on all ivory trade.
- Land _____ (*pollution/polluted*) is one of the main causes of habitat _____ (*lost/loss*).

5. Throughout much of the Southwest of the USA, the desert tortoise was recently added to the list of _____ (*threatened/threatening*) species.
6. Many rare plants and animals are not legally _____ (*protect/protected*) in Sonora Desert.
7. Today there is a growing _____ (*realize/realization*) among the people that the whole world is at risk.
8. An urgent struggle for _____ (*survive/survival*) is underway in Hawaii as about 27% of all the rare and _____ (*danger/endangered*) birds and plants in the USA are found there.

Task 11. Translate the text into English.

Прийняття Всесвітнього закону про охорону рослин та тварин що зникають (Endangered Species Act) вже має позитивні наслідки (positive results): за останні роки людству вдалося у чотири рази збільшити кількість диких орлів (bald eagles) та соколів (condors), відновити поголів'я (to reintroduce the population) червоних вовків, але деякі види збереглися тільки в неволі (in captivity). Обмеженість людських та бюджетних ресурсів (limited manpower and budgets) не дозволяє поки що досягти (to achieve) більшого. Слід взяти до уваги природне попередження (warning of the nature), а саме поступове зникнення (progressive disappearance) в усьому світі сотень тисяч жаб різних видів (frogs of various species). Це може бути результатом звуження середовища їх існування (habitat contraction), кислотних дощів (acid rains) та забруднення водойм. Для людства це може бути попередженням про те, що існують чималі проблеми з навколишнім середовищем на нашій планеті (global environment).

Варіант 2

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice

1. Many environmental groups and experts are enlisted to help in saving Brazilian rain forest.

2. A great amount of tropical rain forests had been destroyed before the global community became concerned about their future.
3. It has been proved by the experts that more than a thousand forest plants possess medicinal value.
4. Only small percentage of tropical rain forest plants are being studied and tested to reveal their medical characteristics.
5. A sufficient impact is being put by tropical rain forests on global weather patterns during the last decades.
6. Cutting down rain forests has been viewed by aboriginals as an inevitable necessity.
7. Many economic activities connected with destroying tropical rain forest are encouraged by the governments of developing countries.
8. Benefits of the tropical rain forests to every person on earth can not be calculated in dollars.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it*, *that*, *one* and define their function in the sentence.

1. The principles of the first commercial engine that operated on steam were close to the ones of the engine designed by Papin, a French physicist.
2. It is proved that the solar system was formed approximately 4.5 billion years ago.
3. One can explain the deforestation of certain parts of Africa largely by drought and moor farming practices.
4. The Mediterranean Sea is different from the Dead Sea in that the Dead Sea is more salty.
5. One of the main reasons for tropical rain forests destruction is using the land for farming.
6. Water that has had the minerals removed is called 'soft' water.
7. Unless one becomes ecologically conscious one will never feel safe in the environment.
8. It is nature that is the most important laboratory for natural products and it has produced many effective medicines.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to do* and define their functions.

1. Ecologically concerned people around the world are becoming worried that tropical rain forests are in trouble.
2. Nearly everyone in the world has to think about the results of tropical rain forests destruction.
3. It should be taken into consideration that 1,300 rain forest plants in the Amazon have medicinal value.
4. Do you know that some plants of rain forests have potential value in the treatment of cancer?
5. Some local governments do much to encourage forest clearing to make room for agriculture and mining.
6. In many regions of the world tropical rain forests are to be cut down soon due to local areas development.
7. The most important effect of tropical rain forests on the world's environment is that they have a critical impact on global weather patterns.
8. Farmers do move into forest land as they have no alternatives to ensure their survival.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Define the function of the Infinitive.

1. Coffee was thought to be carcinogenic; in fact, an acid found in coffee is the substance to neutralize certain cancer-causing pollutants in the body.
2. Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want to eat quickly and cheaply.
3. To get colour white you should make a mixture of all the colours of light.
4. We will not be able to halt the 'greenhouse effect' which is the factor to contribute to the global warming if we continue to burn fossil fuels at the present rate.
5. The damage of acid rain can be defined as the ability to cause negative influence on the environment.

6. Though much has been done to save the tropical rain forest it is not enough to stop the risk of destroying.
7. For both plants and animals to live means to have digestive systems, respiratory systems, and reproductive systems.
8. To produce one ton of coal it may be necessary to strip as much as thirty tons of rock.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Why Save Tropical Rain Forests?

Tropical rain forests – those steamy jungles shown in movies, where its always hot and it rains every day – are in trouble, and people around the world are becoming concerned. The rock star Sting has organized concerts to save the Brazilian rain forest, and dozens of environmental groups have raised millions of dollars to save tropical rain forests and send experts to help. Yet there are many people who say, ‘Why save rain forests? Aren’t people more important than trees?’

Located in a belt of 33 countries, mostly around the equator, more than half of the tropical rain forests have disappeared in the past fifty years. Some are actually turning into deserts. With these forests disappearing at a rate of 100 acres per minute every minute, nearly everyone in the world has something to gain from saving them. For example, scientists have learned that over 1,300 rain forest plants in the Amazon have medicinal value. So far less than 10 percent of the plant and animal species in the world's rain forests have been studied for their possible medical benefits, and - of those that have been studied – less than one percent have been tested for the potential value in the treatment of cancer.

But the value of tropical rain forests goes beyond medicine. These forests have a critical impact on global weather patterns. Their vegetation absorbs enormous quantities of solar energy, thus affecting wind and rainfall patterns around the world. This vegetation contains huge amounts of carbon dioxide. As the forests disappear, the carbon dioxide is released into the air and contributes to ‘global warming’ – what we know as the ‘greenhouse effect.’ Rain forests also help to prevent soil erosion in areas that could be damaged by floods and wind and they also prevent pollution.

However, the benefits of rain forests are often overlooked, especially in developing countries where poor farmers move into forest land because they have no alternatives. Many governments encourage forest clearing to make room for mining, cattle, or export crops. The cutting down of forests is viewed in terms of a short term gain that benefits relatively few people – those who take over the land.

The loss of a tropical rain forest affects many more people – the forest people who lose their homes, the farmers whose soil erodes, the people whose water supplies are polluted, and others. Income from mining, export crops, timber, and cattle can be calculated in dollars but the benefits of the forest as a protector of the land cannot.

Task 6. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true(T) or false (F).

1. Many people in the world worry about the fact tropical rain forests are at risk of destruction nowadays.
2. Within the belt of 33 countries less than 30% of tropical rain forests have disappeared in the past fifty years.
3. The countries possessing tropical rain forests are located mostly around the equator.
4. Nearly half of the plant and animal species in the world's rain forest have been studied for their medical benefits.
5. The value of tropical rain forests does not consist of their benefits to medicine.
6. It is proved that weather patterns can not be affected by the tropical rain forests.
7. The disappearing of tropical forests contribute to global warming.
8. The benefit of tropical rain forests to prevent pollution is overlooked in developing countries.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. Where are most of the world's tropical rain forests located?
2. How many tropical rain forests have disappeared?
3. Besides medicine, what are other benefits to be gained from saving rain forests?

4. Why are the benefits of rain forests often overlooked?
5. Who is affected by the loss of tropical rain forests?

Task 8. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text.

atmosphere greenhouse engines gases warming trap activities fueled

Global ____, sometimes called the «greenhouse effect», is caused by atmospheric ____ – such as carbon dioxide, chloroflourocarbons (CFCs) and methane – that ____ the sun's heat next to the earth, the way that glass traps heat in a greenhouse. Some of these greenhouse gases are a natural part of the ____.

The problem, according to some scientists, is that the ____ effect is increasing because of human ____: the cutting down and burning of rain forests, the operating of power plants ____ by coal and oil, and the running of automobile ____ fueled by gas (petroleum).

Task 9. Match the word combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to be concerned about something | a. критичний вплив на щось |
| 2. to gain something from saving | b. впливати на погодні умови |
| 3. medicinal value | c. запобігати забрудненню |
| 4. to overlook the benefits | d. недооцінювати переваги |
| 5. a critical impact on something | e. турбуватись щодо ... |
| 6. to affect weather patterns | f. отримувати щось шляхом збереження |
| 7. to prevent pollution | g. розглядати щось зважаючи на миттєвий зиск |
| 8. to view something in terms of short term gain | h. медична цінність |

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 10. Write down the sentences. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Around the tropical rainforest in Belize, Central America, are about 200 _____ (*species/specials*) of trees and bushes, only a small fraction of which have ever been examined for their _____ (*medicine/medical*) value.
2. Ethnobotanists, people who travel the world gathering the secrets of traditional healers and plants they have _____ (*used/using*) for centuries, demonstrate their _____ (*concerned/concern*) about tropical forests destruction.
3. _____ (*Actual/Actually*) there is a great body of water that above everything must be _____ (*preserving/preserved*) .
4. Researchers have already _____ (*contribution/contributed*) more to the public view of the Florida Everglades as a system that ought to be _____ (*saved/ supplied*).
5. The newspaper has _____ (*accelerated/accelerating*) interest in setting up of the Everglades National Park.
6. For _____ (*at least/at last*) the next two years the first satellite will send back data on the ozone layer, which scientists say is being eaten away at an _____ (*alarmed/ alarming*) rate.
7. The Environmental Protection Agency, which rarely sounds alarmist, says the ozone problem is twice as bad as anyone _____ (*inspected/expected*).
8. Ecological engineers say we _____ (*obvious/obviously*) need more research to find chemicals that are totally _____ (*safely/safe*).

Task 11. Translate the text into English.

Протягом століть люди користувалися природними ліками добутиими з рослин (natural medicines of the plant world) для того, щоб лікувати (to cure) всілякі захворювання. Але дуже скоро це стане неможливим тому, що тропічні ліси, де ростуть ці лікарські рослини, винищуються (are destroyed) в усіх 33 країнах навколо екватору.

Треба пам'ятати, що сорок відсотків ліків, які ми використовуємо, на протязі свого життя (lifetime), були відкриті як рослинний матеріал (plant material). Захисники навколишнього середовища (environmentalists) мають зараз дуже мало часу на те,

щоб переконати (to convince) людей у необхідності зберегти (to save) ці фантастичні природні ресурси.

Дослідники прогнозують (estimate), що більша частина тропічного лісу в світі зникне (disappear) через двадцять років, і людство ніколи не довідається про те, які скарби воно втратило (the treasures it has lost).

Варіант 3

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline and define the forms of Passive Voice.

1. The population of China has not been increased greatly since 1979.
2. Experts in China proved that development of the country was being prevented by the rapid population growth.
3. Chinese parents who agreed to have only one child are offered financial grants and other incentives.
4. According to the new Chinese government program families with more than one child will be fined and can be fired from their jobs.
5. Government in China faces great difficulties as all country citizens should be provided with food, clothes and housing.
6. A great number of children in rural families can be explained by the necessity to ensure a better chance of survival.
7. The one-child government program has not been enthusiastically supported by rural citizens before the benefits appeared.
8. The growth of energy use in China is being discussed by developed countries and it is determined as a risk factor for the safety of many world nations.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it*, *that*, *one* and define their function in the sentence.

1. It is known X-rays were discovered by Roentgen in 1895.
2. Machines lose power because of friction, therefore, one must oil them frequently.
3. Before an agency submits a proposal, it must first investigate the situation.

4. One of the most important problems China faced was that of rapid growth of population.
5. Today's problem of the state of population growth is much better comparatively with that of 1970's.
6. Of all the cereals, rice is the one that provides food for more people than any of the other grain crops.
7. It is high time to submit a new program on economic development of the country.
8. It is not only lava but also poisonous gases that cause destruction and death during the eruption of a volcano.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to do* and define their functions.

1. Until 1980s China was among the countries with the world's most rapidly growing populations.
2. China's leaders had to admit the population growth had a negative impact on the country's economy.
3. The one-child programme approved by the government does limit the population growth.
4. Some rural families, many of whom were farmers, were to change their traditional way of thinking that many children ensured a better chance of survival.
5. Unfortunately, the government of this country did not do much to solve many economic problems.
6. Air pollution and acid rain have been among the environmental problems of the global community in the last few decades.
7. Global community has to find ways for countries like China to develop without making negative impact on the rest of the world.
8. Do you know the only-child policy has been most successful in the cities?

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Define the function of the Infinitive.

1. Many animals migrate to southern climates to avoid extreme winter temperatures.
2. To find new ways for recycling researchers do a profound study of this process.

3. Steam was used to power first locomotives.
4. The diseases caused by viruses are difficult to cure.
5. Bioengineers expect genetic engineering will be able to provide abundant quantities of now rare and expensive materials to use in industry and everyday life.
6. Under the right conditions, the moon can influence earthquakes.
7. Though the one-child program was successful it is not enough to solve all the problems China faces.
8. To stare at a computer screen for long periods of time can cause severe eyestrain.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Case Study: China

At 1.1 billion, China's population ranks first in the world and represents 21% of the human species. Until 1980, it was also among the world's most rapidly growing populations. However, effective programs in family planning, health and education have allowed China to cut its rate of population growth in half.

In the 1970s, when the population neared one billion, China's leaders came to the conclusion that rapid population growth was preventing economic development. The country faced enormous problems in trying to provide all those people with food, clothing, housing, education and employment in a crowded and resource- depleted land. In 1979, in an effort to deal with these development-related problems, the Chinese government introduced its famous one-child policy. Parental who agree to have only one child are offered incentives in the form of higher salaries, better housing and better educational opportunities for their only child. Families with more than one child are fined up to \$2,000 and can be fired from their jobs.

The program has been largely successful by world standards, especially in the cities. In 1987,96% of the couples in Shanghai who were expecting their first child agreed to make that baby their last. However, the one-child policy has met with some opposition in the countryside. This is partly due to the fact that rural families, many of whom are farmers, depend on children to help out on the land and to ensure a better chance of survival. Another factor is the traditional preference for boys, who can take

over family responsibilities when the parents die.

While China has managed to reduce its rate of population growth, it still has not solved all its problems. Widespread and inefficient use of coal as an energy source (in addition to locally cut fuel wood) has resulted in severe environmental problems such as air pollution and acid rain. The country has enormous coal reserves, and if its energy use ever reaches a level comparable to that of the developed nations, the results will be catastrophic – for China and the rest of the world. One of the world's most serious problems is to find ways for countries like China to develop without making the earth unlivable.

Task 6. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. China still has the largest population in the world.
2. Rapid population growth used to be the main cause of preventing the economic development of China.
3. Higher salaries and other incentives were given in 1970s to the families having more than one child.
4. The one-child program was not very much successful in the cities by world standards.
5. The traditional preference for boys was one of the reasons for the opposition to the one-child program in the countryside.
6. Such environmental problems as air pollution and acid rain are caused mostly by the growth of population.
7. The level of the coal energy use in China has already reached the level of its use by developed countries of the world.
8. The author believes the main problem of the world community is to find the ways of China's development without a severe pollution of the world's environment.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What kind of problems caused China's leaders to introduce the one-child policy?
2. Where has the one-child policy been most successful?

3. Where, and for what reasons, has the one-child policy met with some opposition?
4. What is responsible for China's air pollution and acid rain problems?

Task 8. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text.

*Industrialized inconvenience technologies lifestyles use
atmosphere developing improved*

In the view of the _____ countries, the holes in the ozone layer is a problem created by the U.S., Western Europe and Japan. They feel the _____ of the people in their countries will be _____ by allowing them to produce refrigerators, air conditioners and other ozone-depleting appliances. Why, they ask, should their citizens be denied the _____ of products already common in Western homes? And then there is the cost of changing _____. The developing countries feel it is unfair to ask them to pay the cost – in both money and _____ – of the mistakes made by the richer, highly _____ nations. What price is too high to protect the _____ shared by all the world's people?

Task 9. Match the word combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to rank first | a. стрімке зростання населення |
| 2. to cut the rate | b. забезпечити можливість виживання |
| 3. to come to the conclusion | c. розв'язати проблему |
| 4. rapid population growth | d. знизити рівень |
| 5. resource-depleted land | e. займати перше місце |
| 6. to deal with the problem | f. запропонувати заохочення |
| 7. to offer incentives | g. дійти висновку |
| 8. to ensure a better chance of survival | h. земля, що позбавлена ресурсів |

1 -...; 2 -...; 3 -...; 4 -...; 5 -...; 6 -...; 7 -...; 8 -...

Task 10. Write down the sentences. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The _____ (*discovery/discover*) of the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica _____ (*forced/forcing*) the leaders of industrialized nations to _____ (*recover/recognize*) that something needed to be done.

2. The ozone layer had to be _____ (*saved/safe*) and the way to _____ (*affect/effect*) the ozone layer was clear.
3. China, India and some other rapidly _____ (*developed/developing*) countries refused to sign the original _____ (*agree/agreement*).
4. Besides their _____ (*obvious/obviously*) disastrous effect on the _____ (*nature/natural*) beauty of waters and coastlines, floatable products, like synthetic plastics, can cause serious _____ (*harmful/harm*) to wildlife.
5. Global warming can _____ (*contributed/contribute*) drying out of important farming regions which become less _____ (*productive/producing*).
6. Species unable to keep up with the changes appearing as the _____ (*result/resulting*) of global warming might become _____ (*extinction/extinct*).
7. _____ (*Actual/actually*) low-lying land areas such as Cairo and the rice floodplains in southern Asia, and entire countries such as Netherlands and Bangladesh would be _____ (*destroyed/destroying*).
8. A _____ (*changed/change*) of temperature of just a few degrees would cause areas _____ (*favoring/favorable*) for certain plants and animals to move hundreds of miles.

Task 11. Translate the text into English.

Європейські уряди збираються запровадити суворі обмеження (strict limits) на використання газів, що мають властивості утримувати тепло (have the potential to trap heat) біля земної атмосфери та утворювати парниковий ефект (greenhouse effect). Дослідники (researchers) в усьому світі сперечаються (debate) про те, як швидко, наскільки жорстко (how severely) та яким чином (in what ways) людство відчує наслідки парникового ефекту. Вони звертають увагу на екологічні сигнали, які можна пов'язувати із глобальним потеплінням (can be linked with global warming). Вчені університету Делавар (the University of Delaware) одержали дані із супутника (satellite data) про гігантську теплу пляму (giant warm spot) у водах Тихого океану (the Pacific ocean). Ця пляма теплішає та збільшується із кожним десятиліттям (decade). Також деякі екосистеми (ecosystems) перемістилися на північ, що є їх реакцією на кліматичні зміни (respond to climate change).

Варіант 4

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of Passive Voice.

1. Various systems of speedy trains have been developed and used in European countries and Japan.
2. There are some reasons for the fact speedy train is being slowly invested by U.S. industry.
3. Some experts believe, the first systems of high speed trains in the USA will probably be built by Germany or Japan.
4. Maglev trains were called 'the flying train' by their inventors as they had the speed of 300 miles per an hour.
5. In 1980s funding for the maglev train was cut off by U.S. Department of Transportation and Energy.
6. Some experts are very skeptical about how long it will take when the investments will be paid off.
7. A German-built maglev system is being considered for a new route between Los-Angeles and Las Vegas at that time.
9. Maglev trains are reported as an appealing alternative to mass transit systems.

Maglev trains – швидкісні потяги на 'повітряній подушці'

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it, that, one* and define their function in the sentence.

1. The light that you see here shows that the laser beam is reflected from the moon back to the earth at this moment.
2. It is widely believed that changes in the protective layers of the Earth's atmosphere can produce harmful effects now.
3. Non-luminous bodies are illuminated by luminous ones.
4. One of the primary benefits of maglev trains is their ecological friendliness.
5. It is nitrogen that should be present in the soil for plants to grow.

6. That the Earth rotates was not known until 1850's.
7. One knows the ozone layer that is eight to thirty miles above the Earth protects us from too many ultraviolet rays.
8. When an acid and a base neutralize one another, it is the hydrogen from the acid and the oxygen from the base that join to form water.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to do* and define their functions.

1. The first maglev train was developed in the early 70's in the USA.
2. A National Maglev Institute has been created to coordinate the efforts of U.S. government offices and private industries.
3. The developers of maglev train in U.S. do have to consider the efforts of Germany and Japan to export the maglev worldwide.
4. Do you know Russia uses maglev trains to transport passengers from the downtown of Moscow to the airport?
5. A German-built maglev system has all chances to be used for the route between Los-Angeles and Las Vegas.
6. Many experts do a great work to ensure governments that maglev trains is a good alternative to traditional transit systems.
7. If the flying train is to become widely used in the U.S., American business will have to show more interest in producing it.
8. Driven by magnetic forces the flying train has the speed of 300 miles an hour.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Define the function of the Infinitive.

1. Weather forecasting has always been an approximate science; however, satellites and computers are able to improve predictions.
2. To help traffic on local freeways a new bridge will be built.
3. The city transit system operating at a deficit can not afford to extend its service.

4. Though maglev train proved to be a good means of public transit its popularity is not high enough to attract U.S. business.
5. The atoms of elements join together to form compounds or molecules.
6. The efforts to export speedy trains French industry made resulted in some profitable deals.
7. To improve the study of chemical reactions it is necessary to introduce effective quantitative methods.
8. To present an overall cost of the project is one of the main requirements for submitting a proposal.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

The Maglev Takes Off

The maglev has been called ‘the flying train.’ Driven by magnetic forces, it floats above a guideway at a speed of 300 miles an hour. Will Americans soon be riding maglevs? Maybe, but the first maglev systems in the U.S. will probably be built by Germany or Japan, even though the technology was invented in the U.S.

The first maglev was developed in the early ‘70s by physicist Henry Kolm and engineer Richard Thornton at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The inventors ran their 40-inch scale model, which they called the Magneplane, down a 400-foot test track hundreds of times before funding for the magneplane project was cut off.

As Americans become more concerned about air pollution and traffic congestion, interest in the maglev is picking up speed. A National Maglev Institute has been created to coordinate efforts by the U.S. Departments of Transportation and Energy, the Federal Railroad Administration, and private industry, and U.S. senators are asking for more money for maglev-related projects. President George Bush asked for \$9.7 million in the 1991 budget to study the maglev.

However, U.S. industry remains skeptical about how serious the government is and how long investments in the maglev will take to pay off. Meanwhile, Germany and Japan are speeding ahead in their efforts to export the maglev. Russia has already agreed to buy maglev technology from the Japanese. Within a few years, Japanese maglevs will

be carrying Russians from downtown Moscow to the airport.

In the United States, a German-built maglev system is being considered for the 250-mile route between Los Angeles and Las Vegas. However, the German maglev faces strong competition from the TVG, a French-built turbo-electric train which travels at the same speed. Whether or not the Germans win that race, German-built maglevs may be put into use in Florida. These maglevs, which would speed tourists from the Orlando airport to Disney World, would not be financed by Americans, but by Japanese banks.

Because of the maglev's low energy needs and its minimal impact on the land, environmentalists feel it is an appealing alternative to other mass transit systems. However, if the flying train is to become widely used in the U.S., American business will have to show more interest in getting involved.

Task 6. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The maglev has been called a flying train as it is a means of air travel.
2. It is in Germany and Japan that the first maglev trains will be probably built.
3. It is in Germany that the technology for the maglev train was invented.
4. The interest to the maglev train technology restored due to the sharpening of the pollution problem.
5. The US industry is not sure investments to the maglev train will bring profits soon.
6. Russia has already developed a new maglev train technology.
7. Using of German-built maglev trains in the USA will be financed by Japanese banks.
8. It is believed by environmentalists that the maglev train is a better alternative to conventional means of transportation.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What are the reasons U.S. industry has been slow to invest in the maglev?
2. What are the countries that are trying to export the maglev?

3. Why maglev appeals to people who are concerned about the environment?
4. Who were the first inventors of maglev? And where it was developed?

Task 8. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text.

routes levels pollution rush trips bike convenient transit

Americans make only 0.5% of their _____ by bicycle. If they made only 2% more of their trips by _____, carbon monoxide _____ would go down 5%. How can cycling be made more _____? Here are some ideas from around the world.

In Cambridge, England, a bike “tube” has been built over a large railroad area. In Denmark, bike underpasses have been built under highways to provide safer cycling _____.

Every Sunday 30 miles of city streets in Bogota, Colombia, are closed to cars. This increases cycling and reduces _____.

In Singapore, cars with fewer than four passengers have to pay a ‘congestion fee’ during _____ hours. If drivers had to pay a fee for driving alone, the money collected could be used for mass _____ and bike-related projects.

Task 9. Match the word combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to invent the technology | a. окупати інвестиції |
| 2. to become concerned about something | b. мінімальний негативний вплив на землю |
| 3. traffic congestion | c. винайти технологію |
| 4. to pick up speed | d. приваблива альтернатива |
| 5. to pay off investments | e. зіткнутися з жорсткою конкуренцією |
| 6. to face a strong competition | f. турбуватись щодо ... |
| 7. minimal impact on the land | g. прискорюватися |
| 8. appealing alternative | h. транспортна перевантаженість |

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 10. Complete the sentences using the right word in brackets.

1. If _____ (*free/freely*) parking of cars is eliminated , car use will _____ (*increase/decrease*) by 25%.
2. _____ (*Safer/Safing*) routes are created for cyclists in German cities by _____ (*closed/closing*) off car traffic.
3. In Santiago, Chili, and Milan, Italy, a license system is used to keep 20% of all motor _____ (*transport/transported*) off the road and to _____ (*encouraging/encourage*) cycling.
4. In Europe, as in the US, automobile is creating congestion and _____ (*pollute/pollution*) wherever it goes.
5. Europeans are moving _____ (*aggressive/aggressively*) to develop some _____ (*civilizing/civilized*) substitutes for the car.
6. In Berlin engineers _____ (*demonstrate/demonstrating*) a train with no wheels and no engine which _____ (*floats/floated*) on magnets that also pull it along.
7. _____ (*Obvious/Obviously*) when people have a city center with _____ (*less/least*) cars, there is more room for walking, talking, for sitting around and there is a new quality of life.
8. It is not the car that should be _____ (*eliminated/eliminating*) but good alternatives can speed people to look for something _____ (*differently/different*).

Task 11. Translate the text into English.

Свобода, яку дає (freedom which is coming with) автомобіль, має велику ціну, і ця ціна – забруднення навколишнього середовища (environment pollution). Тому європейські уряди започаткували (start) програми розвитку муніципального транспорту (municipal transport) який стане привабливою альтернативою (appealing alternatives) їхнім автомобілям.

Наприклад, в Західній Німеччині (West Germany), біля Єссену (Essen), дизельний автобус (diesel bus) збирає (picks up) пасажирів, а потім, ближче до центру міста, він перетворюється на електричний вагон (transforms itself into an electric trolley), що пересувається рейками (on rails). Цей транспорт вирішує (solves)

три проблеми: він може їхати в передмістя (suburbs), розв'язує транспортну проблему (copes with the transport problem) в центрі та зменшує рівень забруднення (cuts the pollution level) міської атмосфери. Крім того, водій (the driver) цього транспорту інформує комп'ютер про свій маршрут (the route) та отримує підказки щодо руху (gets prompts on the traffic).

Варіант 5

Task 1. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of Passive Voice.

1. Some experts say packages can be imprinted with helpful information.
2. A great amount of goods in American supermarkets has been covered by layers upon layers of packaging.
3. In the closest future overpackaged goods will be given awards by the packaging industry.
4. It should be noted a growing number of products are being wrapped in 'composites', packaging consisting of different materials.
5. The components of 'composites' can not be separated from each other and can not currently be recycled.
6. Glass, aluminum, steel and cardboard are the packaging materials which can easily be recycled nowadays.
7. Millions of pounds of packaging are being discarded by Americans now.
8. A great deal of packaging was proved by the experts to be unnecessary and wasteful.

Task 2. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the words *it*, *that*, *one* and define their function in the sentence.

1. The level of pollution in Tokyo is identical to that in Los-Angeles.
2. Most people believe it was Thomas Edison who invented the electric light bulb but it was invented by Joseph Swann in England.
3. One of the best reasons to defend abundant packaging is that it contains much useful information.

4. Water is such an excellent solvent that it generally contains dissolved materials in lesser amounts than other liquids.
5. Unless one gets real information about the ‘composites’ one will never realize the negative impact of overpackaging.
6. It is possible to find the weight of anything that floats by weighting the water that it displaces.
7. The fact that comet’s tails are caused by solar wind is a generally accepted one in astronomy.
8. While viewing objects under a microscope, Robert Hooke discovered that all living things were made of cells.

Task 3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Underline the forms of the verbs *to have*, *to be*, *to do* and define their functions.

1. Nearly all products in supermarket are packed in something, sometimes a lot of things.
2. The problem experts have to solve is not just the amount of packaging but its composition.
3. Abundant packaging is to contribute to U.S. customers landfills.
4. Many Americans have no means to recycle most types of plastic or polystyrene, or even coated paperboard.
5. Some of the packing is important as it prevents tampering and contains helpful information.
6. About 1,200 pounds of rubbish a year have been registered for every person in the U.S.
7. Do you know that a great number of goods are packed in ‘composites’ – packages containing several layers of materials and adhesives?
8. Generally, the use of one building material in preference to another indicates that it is found in large quantities and does an adequate job to protect the inhabitants from the weather.

Task 4. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language. Define the function of the Infinitive.

1. Oil tankers were enlarged to satisfy the demand for oil.
2. To measure the temperature is not possible without a thermometer.

3. A company must support its products; otherwise, its business might decrease.
4. Because machine language is difficult to work with, programming languages are based on numbers, characters, and other symbols.
5. Though much has been done to develop recycling technology for packaging, it is not enough to stop the risk of environmental pollution.
6. To save on heating and find cheaper labour are two of the most common reasons that companies give for moving to other regions.
7. To lure environmentally conscious consumers for many U.S. manufacturers means to label their packages as recyclable.
8. Pollution control involves persuading industries and citizens to adopt improved or alternative technologies.

Task 5. Read the text and translate it into your native language.

Shopping for Better Packaging

Americans love packaging. And the products on supermarket and drugstore shelves reflect that love affair; nearly everything, it seems, is wrapped in something, sometimes a lot of things. Even produce – tomatoes and corn-on-the-cob, for example – sit neatly on a plastic foam tray, encased in clear plastic wrap. Some products have layers upon layers of packaging, for no apparent reason.

Some of that packaging is important – it prevents tampering, ensures cleanliness, and can be imprinted with helpful information, among another things. But a great deal of it is unnecessary and wasteful. You needn't walk far down any supermarket aisle to find a plastic bowl covered with a plastic lid, contained in a cardboard box, which is shrink-wrapped in yet more plastic. Ironically, some of these overpackaged goods are given awards by the packaging industry for their innovative designs. It is precisely these 'innovations' that contribute to our clogged landfills. Of the roughly two tons of trash discarded by the average American each year, packaging accounts for an estimated 30%, or about 1,200 pounds a year for every man, woman, and child.

The problem isn't just the amount of packaging, it's also the type of materials being used. A growing number of products are being wrapped in 'composites' – packages

containing several layers of materials and adhesives, such as juice boxes, which contain layers of polyethylene, paperboard, and aluminum. Squeezable ketchup and mustard, made of up to seven layers of plastic and adhesives, are another example. The components of these materials cannot be separated from each other before being thrown away and cannot currently be recycled. These packages will end up in landfills, where they may take centuries to break down.

Even when packaging consists of only one type of material, it is often an unrecyclable one. The vast majority of Americans have no means to recycle most types of plastic or polystyrene, or even the kind of coated paperboard used in many product packages. Many manufacturers, attempting to lure environmentally conscious consumers, are labeling their packages 'recyclable.' That may be technically true – given the right technology and enough financing, the package could be recycled. But for now, glass, aluminum, steel, and corrugated cardboard are the only packaging materials easily recyclable.

Task 6. Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The author believes there is no reason for having layers upon layers of packaging for most of the products.
2. Packaging is responsible for more than a half of the trash discarded by the average American each year.
3. It is believed by the author materials of the packaging are more important for the pollution problem than the amount.
4. 'Composites' are very problematic materials for recycling.
5. Juice boxes mostly contain one layer of adhesives.
6. The layers of the ketchup and mustard packaging can be separated and recycled easily.
7. Most of Americans have a possibility to recycle plastic and coated paperboard packaging easily.
8. It is proved that labelling the packages 'recyclable' attract ecologically friendly consumers.

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. How many pounds of packaging does the average American discard each year?
2. What are 'composites' and why are they a problem?
3. What is the problem with many packages that are labelled 'recyclable'?
4. According to the text, what materials are easy to recycle?

Task 8. Use the words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the text.

developed garbage trash waste dumping disposal decompose environment

The practice of ____ of garbage into the sea is an ancient one. Since the days when people first started to travel on the oceans, the waters of the world have been used as a 'trash can' for unwanted ____ from ships and boats. Dumping ____ into the ocean is still the most common disposal system used by ships and boats around the world today.

While the ____ system itself has remained the same, the trash that is dumped overboard has changed drastically. Since World War II, floatable products, most of which are synthetic plastics, have been _____. These 'floatables', which neither sink nor _____ at sea, are increasingly visible as trash in the marine _____. It is nearly impossible to cross an ocean or go to a beach anywhere in the world without finding _____ in the water or on the shore.

Task 9. Match the word combinations from the text with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. for no apparent reason | a. матеріал, що не підлягає переробці |
| 2. overpackaged goods | b. екологічно свідомі покупці |
| 3. discarded trash | c. відповідати за щось |
| 4. to account for | d. без очевидної необхідності |
| 5. to label the package | e. привертати споживачів |
| 6. unrecyclable material | f. сміття, яке викидається |
| 7. to lure consumers | g. товари, що мають забагато пакування |
| 8. environmentally conscious customers | h. маркувати упаковку |

1-...; 2-...; 3-...; 4-...; 5-...; 6-...; 7-...; 8-...

Task 10. Write down the sentences. Choose and underline the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. In Europe and America many people have been shopping for a long time with the environment _____ (*specific/specifically*) in mind.
2. Every time when a customer opens the wallet, he/she makes a choice that _____ (*effects/affects*) the planet.
3. Ecological groups target companies not only for their _____ (*produced/products*), but for the _____ (*polluted/pollution*) they cause in manufacturing.
4. Interest to the environment is _____ (*like/likely*) to be one of the major _____ (*consumer/consumed*) trends nowadays.
5. If companies do not change their _____ (*policy/politics*) now they will be far behind the _____ (*demands/demanding*) of the public.
6. Loblaw's, a Canadian supermarket giant, launched a line of green _____ (*products/production*) so _____ (*successful/successfully*) it forced other brands to imitate them.
7. In Germany there is now a national seal of environmental _____ (*approval/approved*) for products and in England cosmetics are _____ (*promoting/promoted*) for how they help the earth.
8. Consumers have _____ (*increased/increasing*) strength to make business do the right thing because they have that most _____ (*powerless/powerful*) weapon: their wallets.

Task 11. Translate the text into English.

Кожного разу коли ми купуємо будь-що у супермаркеті, ми приймаємо рішення (make a decision), яке стосується навколишнього середовища (concerning the environment), і все частіше це рішення стає свідомим (conscious). Дослідження (research), проведене нещодавно в США показало (demonstrated), що 89% американців стурбовані (are concerned) тим, який вплив мають на навколишнє середовище (environmental effects) товари (goods), які вони купують, 78% зазначили (noted), що вони готові платити більше за ті товари, упаковка яких може бути техноло-

гічно перероблена (goods in recyclable packages), а 53% вже бойкотують (boycott) деякі товари через забруднення (pollution) ними навколишнього середовища. Вимоги (demands) людей змушують компанії змінювати (make companies change) свою політику (policy). Наприклад, у Вашингтоні (Washington) компанія “Proctor and Gamble” виробляє пом’якшувач тканин (produce fabric softener) у картонних коробках, компанія Walmart маркує зеленими наклейками (labels) ті товари, які не забруднюють навколишнього середовища (environmentally sound products), а компанія McDonalds пропонує відвідувачам сортувати сміття для переробки (to separate trash for recycling).

Контрольне завдання 4

Для того, щоб виконати контрольне завдання 4, необхідно повторити наступні розділи курсу англійської мови:

1. Складні форми інфінітиву (Present Infinitive Passive, Perfect Infinitive Active/Passive). Звороти, рівнозначні підрядним реченням: об’єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс, суб’єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс.
2. Прислівник (Participle I, Participle II; Perfect Participle Active/Passive). Залежний та незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс.
3. Умовні підрядні речення.
4. Узгодження часу.

Варіант 1

Task 1. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language.

Underline and define the forms of the Infinitive .

1. It is necessary for the company to recognize the importance and value of the job of administrative assistants.
2. The role of administrative employees seems to be changing considerably.
3. They believe the earnings of office workers to provide a measure of the skills required.

4. He is unlikely to have changed his job into a career.
5. We knew Mr Brown to be the owner of a printing company.
6. He knew Mrs Morgan to have been involved in planning and organizing the meeting.
7. Calculators, computers, copying machines and fax machines are considered to be the most important office machines.
8. A more skilled executive assistant may be required to carry out administrative duties which may include accountancy.
9. The new office building is supposed to have provided a workplace and working environment for administrative and managerial workers.
10. The right person for the position is also expected to have a good sense of humour.

Task 2. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language.

Underline the forms of Participle I and Participle II.

1. Promoting the values of the job of secretaries, Harry F. Klemfuss created the holiday in recognition of the importance of secretaries.
2. The firms looking for specific qualifications, pay increases with rising levels of certification and specialization.
3. Having been shown in a typical job advertisement, the range of skills of today's assistants proved the importance of the position.
4. The job title of a secretary has changed being replaced with titles such as 'administrative professional', 'personal assistant (PA)', 'executive assistant' and 'office manager'.
5. Having got a wide variety of skills he decided to apply for a newly created position.
6. Norway having no patent laws at that time, a Norwegian inventor with a degree in electronics, science and mathematics, invented the paperclip in 1899 and received a patent for his design from Germany in the same year.
7. A copying process being invented by American law student Chester Carlson, Xerography became commercially available in 1950 by the Xerox Corporation.
8. The boss watched her working hardly and professionally.

9. We consider hourly rates of £7.13 for secretarial work and £6.30 for clerical work generously paid.
10. When perfectionists are busy being perfect, they are compulsive, obsessive and inflexible.

executive assistant - асистент керівника

administrative professional – співробітник офісу (загальна назва секретарів, менеджерів, адміністраторів і т.і.)

Task 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form of the Conditionals and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

Type I, probable condition

1. If everyone in a workplace (**to be**) _____ in a bad mood, maybe it (**to be**) _____ a signal that there's something wrong there.
2. If you (**to feel**) _____ bored, it (**to mean**) _____ you are not creative enough to think of good questions.
3. If she (**to have**) _____ papers that she wants to keep together, she (to put) _____ them into transparent plastic pocket files, or she (**to join**) _____ them with staples or paper clips.

Type 2, improbable condition

1. If it (**not/to be**) _____ a question of organization, she (**not/to keep**) _____ confidential documents and reports in the filing cabinet next to her desk.
2. If there (**to be**) _____ enough paper left in the printer, she (**not/to go**) _____ to the storeroom to get more.
3. If she (**not /to have to go and see**) _____ a client, she (**not/to make sure**) _____ that she had the correct time and the client's address in her notebook.

Type 3, impossible condition

1. If the confidential letters (**to be needed**) _____, she (**not/to run**) _____ them through the shredder.

2. I (*to try*) _____ to make an instant impression on my colleagues, if starting a new job (*not/to be*) _____ very stressful experience.
3. If I (*to know*) _____ how to manage workplace communication more efficiently, my colleagues or business partners (*not/ to seem*) _____ particularly difficult to deal with.

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and underline them.

Mind the Sequence of Tenses.

1. An administrative professional is not thought of as a person who (*to sit*) _____ there and (*to type up*) _____ letters.
2. When I go in to work in an office, I never really know what (*to go*) _____ to happen.
3. I knew that our client, a well-established company (*to look*) _____ for a dynamic, self-motivated person to join their team in an administrative role.
4. In the 1880s, with the invention of the typewriter, more women began to enter the field of secretaries and by the 1930s, fewer men (*to enter*) _____ the field of secretaries.
5. Until circa 1860, the types of documents that today are stapled together (*to fasten*) _____ in a number of ways that (*not/to require*) _____ the use of mechanical devices.
6. The male clerk, the young, aspiring company man who was a common feature of small nineteenth-century offices, (*to replace*) _____ gradually _____ by the young female, who (*to expect*) _____, or allowed, to remain at her job only until she got married.
7. The word ‘gadget’ refers to a small mechanical or electronic object that (*to be*) _____ usually new on the market.
8. The chief analyst says that professional work (*to be*) _____ the fastest-growing area in the temporary work labour market for several years now.
9. Even though economics is increasingly important for business and policy leaders, the subject (*to become*) _____ more theoretical and mathematical.
10. If you work well under deadlines, come up with fast ideas and are able to work long hours, then this (*may/to be*) _____ your profession.

Task 5. Read the text. Write down the text and give the written translation into your native language. Underline Participle I, Participle II, the Infinitive.

A Changing Role

1. The wish to move on is common among the younger generation of office workers. A lot of young people are using their administrative positions as a stepping stone into other positions, maybe managerial or having more of a supervisor role.

2. Secretarial career development often means moving over into a specialized area, such as medicine, law or finance, rather than moving up. This may be one reason why the field attracts very few men.

3. The first secretaries were men who could read and write; they acted as scribes for philosophers and historians in early civilizations. The word 'secretary' itself comes from the Latin word for 'secret', and later was used to mean 'one who is trusted with secrets'. As trade expanded through the centuries, people of wealth and power needed secretaries whom they could trust to handle correspondence and who often did the bookkeeping as well. These secretaries were always men; most had a broad general education, knew several languages, and were valued for their skilled penmanship.

4. With the increasing use of the telephone, typewriter and adding machine in the early 1900s, women started taking office positions, looking for job opportunities beyond childcare or factory work. At the beginning of the 20th century, most secretarial and clerical work was still done by men. Within two decades, however, more than half of secretarial work had become a typically female occupation. Today women have career options, leading to a change in what motivates many to choose this field.

Task 6. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The phrase 'the wish to move on' is closest in meaning to the phrase 'the wish to start doing something new'.
2. Secretarial career development is a stepping stone into a more specialized area.
3. The duty of the first secretaries was to keep secrets.
4. In the early 1900s women preferred factory work to secretarial work.
5. At the beginning of the 20th century most secretarial work was only done by women.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. Whose role in the secretarial work has changed?
2. What could the first secretaries do?
3. What job opportunities did women have in the early 1990s?

Task 8. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

Administrative Professionals Day (1)***formerly/former*** known as *Secretaries' Day* is an unofficial holiday to recognize the work of secretaries, (2)***administrative/administration*** assistants, executive assistants, office managers, receptionists, and (3)***other/another*** administrative support (4)***professionals/professions***. The official period (5)***of/in*** 'celebration' was first proclaimed in 1952. The holiday was (6)***created/creation*** with two objectives in mind: to recognize 'the secretary, (7)***upon/under*** whose skills, loyalty, and efficiency the functions of business and government offices depend, and to call attention 'through favourable (8)***publicity/public***, to the tremendous potential of the secretarial career.'

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below. Underline the chosen option.

workplace written coworkers smoothly rules coworkers etiquette have

Office etiquette is the set of (1) _____ and unwritten rules of conduct that make social interactions run more (2) _____. Office etiquette is different from business (3) _____ in that office etiquette usually applies to interacting with (4) _____ whereas business etiquette is for interacting with external contacts such as customers and suppliers. The rules of office etiquette may vary by region, office size, business specialty, (5) _____ policy, and, to a certain degree, various laws governing the (6) _____. Larger organizations tend to have stricter, expressly written (7) _____ of etiquette. Each company will (8) _____ its own subset of rules usually based loosely on the company's management and legal compliance models.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the Conditionals, different forms of the Infinitive and Participial Constructions.

1. Після того як нагадування з телефонними номерами записано, вона приклеює (stick) його до свого телефону.
2. Якщо я не залишив (to leave) би свій мобільний телефон у машині, я б тобі зателефонував.
3. Після того як нарада була перенесена на другу годину, він залишив офіс.
4. Її поведінка, здається, не заподіяла ніякої шкоди (harm).
5. Результати дослідження, що було проведено нашими колегами з-за кордону, визнані (to recognize) і в нашій країні, і за кордоном.
6. Великий обсяг роботи не дозволяє (to let) колегам нудьгувати (to get bored) на роботі.
7. Якщо ти бажаєш вести (to develop) світську розмову (social conversation), тобі слід вірно вибрати тему (topic).
8. Якщо б моя англійська не була такою поганою, я не просив би її відкоригувати мій лист.
9. Тобі подобається стаття, яку зараз обговорюють?
10. Вона злякалась, припустивши (to admit), що вона загубила лист.

Варіант 2

Task 1. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline and define the forms of the Infinitive .

1. We know the military to start the use of radio telephone links in the 1950s.
2. It is standard practice for the mobile phone companies in Japan to provide immediate notification of natural disasters to their customers free of charge.
3. Martin Cooper of Motorola is known to be the inventor of the first practical mobile phone for handheld use.
4. Cooper appeared to make the first call on a handheld mobile phone on April 3, 1973.
5. I am very sorry not to have recharged my mobile phone.
6. We expect the mobile phone to expand the range of its multiple services.

7. The mobiles industry wants as many people as possible to enjoy the benefits of mobile telecommunications.
8. *Mobile Manners* make individuals use their mobile phones in a responsible manner.
9. We heard the man to have talked loudly in a confined space.
10. Offensive or threatening text, voice, picture or any other sort of message are not allowed to be sent to other users of a mobile phone.

Task 2. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline the forms of Participle I and Participle II.

1. The establishment costs being low and the deployment being rapid, mobile phone networks have spread rapidly throughout the world.
4. Mobile phones being introduced, concerns have been raised about the potential health impacts from mobile phone use.
2. Several countries, including the UK, now have more mobile phones than people.
3. In the event of an emergency, disaster response crews can locate trapped or injured people using the signals from their mobile phones.
5. Users decorating, customizing, and accessorizing their mobile phones do it to reflect their personality.
6. The total number of mobile phone subscribers in the world estimated in 2005 accounts for 2.14 billion.
7. Having discussed the Multimedia Message Service (MMS) results, the experts proceeded to the next problem.
8. The results of the survey being discussed at the conference do not show any link between mobile phone use and cancer.
9. We often watch many mobile phone subscribers following both simple and important courtesies.
10. I want my phone to be put on silent or vibrate mode in order not to ring at an inappropriate moment .

Task 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form of the Conditionals and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

Type I, probable condition

1. If I (*to make*) _____ my call in a room, I (*can*) _____ go outside or to another room not to disturb others.
2. If a mobile phone (*to ring*) _____ in inappropriate places and times such as at the tennis court or in restaurants, it (*to annoy*) _____ people the most.
3. If it (*to be*) _____ required, I (*to turn*) _____ my mobile phone off and check it's off.

Type 2, improbable condition

1. If I (*to talk*) _____ loudly over the mobile phone in a confined space like a lift or on a train, it (*may*) _____ infringe on others' personal space.
2. If I (*to be*) _____ aware of where I was and who I was with and what others were doing, I (*not/to decide*) _____ to make or accept a call.
3. If a mobile phone (*not/have*) _____ very sensitive microphone, it (*not/can*) _____ pick out even the softest voice.

Type 3. impossible condition

1. If I (*always/not/ have*) _____ to answer, I (*to use*) _____ my messaging service.
2. If I (*not/to respect*) _____ others' privacy when using in-phone cameras, I (*not/to ask*) _____ for permission before taking someone's picture.
3. If receivers (*not/to save*) _____ offensive or threatening messages, they (*not /to be able*) _____ to easily identify you as the sender

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and underline them.

Mind the Sequence of Tenses.

1. I jotted down his telephone number while he (*still/to talk*) _____.
2. The telephone operator said she would put the caller through when the line (*to be free*) _____.

3. If the person we want to call is already speaking to someone, the number (*to be engaged*) _____.
4. There was a time when you left work, went home and if someone wanted to contact you they (*to wait*) _____ until the morning.
5. In telecommunications, the coverage is the geographic area that the station in question (*to cover*) _____.
6. I have tried ringing four or five times, but I still (*not/can get*) _____ through to that Kyiv number.
7. I was in the middle of phoning Pete when we (*to be cut off*) _____.
8. Mr Brown alleged that his phone (be encoded) _____.
9. Where you (*to call*) _____ from? I can hardly hear you. Your voice is terribly faint.
10. His phone must be out of order. We (*to be unable*) _____ to reach him.

Task 5. Read the text. Write down the text and give the written translation into your native language. Underline Participle I, Participle II, the Infinitive.

Mobile Phone Etiquette

1. Mobile phone etiquette has become an important issue with mobiles ringing at weddings, funerals, cinemas, and plays. Users often speak at increased volume which has led to places like book shops, libraries, movie theatres and doctors' offices, and houses of worship posting signs prohibiting the use of mobile phones, and in some places installing signal-jamming equipment to prevent usage. Some new buildings such as auditoriums have installed wire mesh in the walls which prevents any signal getting through, but does not contravene the jamming laws.

2. Transportation providers, particularly those involving long-distance services, often offer a 'quiet car' where phone use is prohibited, much like the designated non-smoking cars in the past. However many users tend to ignore this as it is rarely enforced, especially if the other cars are crowded and they have no choice but to go in the 'quiet car'. Mobile phone use on aircraft is also prohibited, because of concerns of possible interference with aircraft radio communications. In April 2007 the Federal

Communications Commission (FCC) officially grounded the idea of allowing passengers to use mobile phones during a flight. In a similar vein signs are put up in UK petrol stations prohibiting the use of mobile phones due to hypothetical safety issues. Most schools in the United States have prohibited mobile phones in the classroom due to the high amount of class disruptions that result from their use, and due to the possibility of photographing someone (without consent).

to jam – (радіо), спотворювати, заважати роботі іншої станції

to contravene – суперечити правилу, закону

interference – шуми, перешкоди

class disruption – зрив занять

Task 6. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Mobile phones etiquette deals with the rules of polite behaviour.
2. Some special measures are available prohibiting the use of mobile phones.
3. Transportation providers supply cars with mobile phones.
4. The use of mobile phones on aircraft is not prohibited because of interferences.
5. The use of mobile phones in schools can result in the class disruption.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What etiquette is discussed in the text?
2. Where is the use of mobile phones prohibited?
3. What kind of special equipment can be installed to prevent the mobile phone usage?

Task 8. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

A mobile or cellular telephone is a long-range, portable (1)*electronic/electronics* device for mobile communication. In (2)*added/addition* to the standard voice function of a telephone, current mobile phones can support many additional services such as SMS for text (3)*messaging/message*, email, packet (4)*switching/switch* for access to the (5)*Internet/internet*, and MMS for (6)*sent/sending* and (7)*received/receiving* photos and

video. Most current mobile phones connect to a cellular network of base stations, which is in turn (8) *interconnected/interconnecting* to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) (the exception are satellite phones).

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below. Underline the chosen option.

costs history mobile devices world use equipment engineers

The Mobile phone is one of the most used pieces of (1) _____ today. The concept of using hexagonal cells for (2) _____ phone base stations was invented in 1947 by Bell Labs (3) _____ at AT&T and was further developed by Bell Labs during the 1960s. Radiophones have a long and varied (4) _____ that stretches back to the Second World War when the military started to (5) _____ radio telephony links and civil services in the 1950s, with hand-held cellular radio (6) _____ being available since 1983. Due to their low establishment (7) _____ and rapid deployment, mobile phone networks have since spread rapidly throughout the (8) _____, outstripping the growth of fixed telephony.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the Conditionals, different forms of the Infinitive and Participial Constructions.

1. Користування мобільним телефоном під час керування транспортним засобом (driving) – звичайна справа (common), але досить небезпечна (controversial).
2. Відомо, що мобільні телефони відрізняються (to be distinct) від бездротових телефонів (cordless phones).
3. У зв'язку з мініатюризацією та удосконаленням цифрових компонентів (being advanced) мобільні телефони стали менше за розміром та легше.
4. Він шкодує, що скористався мобільним телефоном під час водіння.
5. Якщо ти стикаєшся (to encounter) з етичною ділемою під час спілкування в Інтернеті (in cyberspace), візьми до уваги (consult) моральні норми (code), яких ти дотримуєшся у повсякденному житті.
6. Ти повинен був проінформувати (to inform) мене про помилку у моєму повідомленні!

7. Здається ти забув про професійну етику для електронної пошти (e-mail etiquette)?
8. Мені здається, він відправив їм повідомлення по особистій пошті.
9. Відомо, що англійська – мова спілкування (lingua franca) для людей, які розмовляють на різних мовах.
10. Як виявилося, лист не був написаний згідно з нормами англійської мови (in standard English).

Варіант 3

Task 1. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline and define the forms of the Infinitive.

1. I can't afford myself to buy many of the commercially available products.
2. Many celebrities are unlikely to use the products they endorse.
3. The company's representative is supposed to have possessed the skill of organizing sales promotions.
4. It was easy for the advertising agency to run a direct press campaign.
5. The boss wanted a position of a new sales manager to be advertised in a local newspaper.
6. I believe him to have put an advertisement to sell his car.
7. His invention was made to be commercially successful.
8. At some point in history an adjective 'creative' happened to be used in the advertising industry as a noun to formally call a practitioner.
9. The TV commercial is known to be of great help for manufactures to generate extra sales quickly and efficiently and expand the potential market.
10. The egg-shaped, pocket-sized virtual pet Tamagochi was known to have appeared and swept the world in the late 1990s.

Task 2. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline the forms of Participle I and Participle II.

1. The advertisements being on TV, I usually change to another channel.
2. I actually went out and bought that very product having been advertised on TV.

3. Normally, word-of-mouth promotion being free, advertisers everywhere know that personal recommendations carry great weight.
4. Having got the recommendations, I talked to a designer to do work on my flat.
5. The television commercials is a unique way of talking to consumers and being imaginatively used helps you to achieve your sales targets.
6. A particular thing being used in a product endorsement is usually advertised by a celebrity.
7. Tests show that we often don't remember the brand being advertised.
8. Having sponsored the placement in a film the product makers negotiate for their products to appear and to be used by the film's characters.
9. Being the greatest art form of the 20th century advertising is a big part of modern culture.
10. The television commercial having been with us since 1955 is one of the most effective creators of brands and wealth since its arrival.

Task 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form of the Conditionals and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

Type I, probable condition

1. Sales of products generally (*to increase*) _____, if a famous person (*to endorse*) _____ it.
2. If the agency (*to plan*) _____ the campaign for its client, it usually (*to use*) _____ the media for promoting the product.
3. If you (*to want*) _____ to attract more customers, (*to try*) _____ advertising in the local paper.

Type 2, improbable condition

1. If the company (*to have*) _____ an advertising budget, it (*to use*) _____ the money to increase sales of their products.
2. Most companies (*to stay*) _____ with their agencies for a long time, if the agencies (*not/to loose*) _____ their creative touch.

3. If manufactures (*not/to be interested*) _____ in a good return, they (*not/to create*) _____ an image for their products.

Type 3, impossible condition

1. If the company (*to decide*) _____ to carry out an advertising campaign, it (*to contact*) _____ an expert from an advertising agency.
2. If the agency (*to plan*) _____ the campaign for its client, it (*to carry out*) _____ market studies .
3. The companies (*to get*) _____ a better return on their investment, if the bigger agencies (*to offer*) _____ a wider range of services.

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and underline them.

Mind the Sequence of Tenses.1.

1. As you will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae, I (*to spend*) _____ two years working for Thomsons as a manager.
2. French is my first language and at present I (*to do*) _____ the English for Advertising course at Westminster College.
3. Henry hoped that when he (*to be*) _____ a grown-up, money (*never/be*) _____ in short supply for him.
4. Customers were easily influenced in the past but now they (*to become*) _____ more critical than before and (*to start*) _____ to analyse and question many marketing techniques.
5. We discussed the idea of a pan-European advertisement – using the same advertisement in several European countries, but using local, well known actors in each country, and we are sure that working together (*to help*) _____ develop an ad that isn't too 'German' or too 'British'.
6. I would apply for the job, if I (*to have*) _____ the qualifications, but I (*not/to do*) _____.
7. We made a loss in our small business for the first two years, but then things (*to get*) _____ better and we (*to make*) _____ a profit most years ever since.

8. Multinationals running their various businesses the same way all over the world (*may/to be*) _____ perfectly accepted 30 years ago, but it is not the way today.
9. We are in a difficult situation, but I hope we (*to find*) _____ a solution to our problem soon.
10. In seeking to realize its goal of selling, an advertisement may use a variety of artistic talent that (*may/to deliver*) _____ a pretty billboard or a marvelous piece of film, but without a sale it (*to remain*) _____ just that.

Task 5. Read the text. Write down the text and give the written translation into your native language. Underline Participle I, Participle II, the Infinitive.

Advertising Management

1. Advertising is a management function. While advertising is the event, advertising Management is the whole process – a function of marketing starting from market research continuing through Advertising leading to actual sales or achievement of objective. But Advertising Management does not stop here. It goes further in regard to evaluation of the whole cost-benefits that were involved in the whole exercise.

2. This means that if there is a public service advertising with an objective to increase domestic savings, the evaluation would take place in terms of the actual increase in domestic savings as can be found from banks and other financial instructions. If it's about launch of a new product, then the evaluation would be in terms of benefits derived from the sunk in the advertising campaign.

3. Advertising management incorporates various specialized sub-functions like media strategy, message strategy, media planning, media buying etc.

4. While advertising management is an inseparable part of the marketing department, usually, the marketing department of an organization is concerned more with market research and evaluation of results. All the critical processes of advertising management are generally outsourced to specialized Advertising agencies. It is a very creative field as it involves designing the strategies to be adopted for influencing the public. It then involves deciding on the ad message to be communicated which should capture the public attention!

Task 6. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Advertising Management is the function of marketing.
2. Advertising campaigns aim at attracting sellers' attention.
3. The process of Advertising management involves many specialized functions and subfunctions.
4. Marketing department is an inseparable part of Advertising Management.
5. Market research is concerned with critical processes of advertising management.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What is the function of Advertising Management?
2. What is the supposed result of the advertising campaign?
3. What influences the public and public's attention?

Task 8. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

An advertising agency or ad agency is a service business dedicated to (1)*creating/creation*, planning and handling advertising (and sometimes other forms of promotion) for (2)*its/it's* clients. An ad agency is independent from the client and provides an outside point (3)*of/off* view to the effort of selling the client's products or services. (4)*An/a* agency can also (5)*handle/handling* overall marketing and branding strategies and sales promotions for its clients. Typical ad agency clients (6)*includes/include* businesses and corporations, non-profit organizations and (7)*governmental/government* agencies. Agencies (8)*may/might* be hired to produce single ads or, more commonly, ongoing series of related ads, called an advertising campaign.

Task 9. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below. Underline the chosen option.

advertising product create give anyone to have convince

When you graduate from the School of Advertising, you'll know how to express (1) _____ advantages in fresh, meaningful, memorable ways that (2) _____ consumers

they match their needs and lifestyles – this will (3) _____ you a portfolio that screams for employer’s attention. You’ll also (4) _____ the skills and thinking ability to land a job that’s challenging, exciting, and pays a salary that’s almost embarrassing. (5) _____ can make ads that are funny or dramatic; not everyone can make ads that actually help sell their products. The School’s (6) advertising programme will teach everyone an integrated approach (7) _____ marketing communications that’s backed by solid strategic thinking. You’ll (8) _____ ads that work for the client, the consumer, and the times.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the Conditionals, different forms of the Infinitive and Participial Constructions.

1. Їх переконали організувати традиційну рекламну кампанію.
2. Якщо агентство втрачає свій творчий підхід (creative touch), то рекламодавець змінює агентство.
3. Відомо, що гумор завжди успішно використовується у рекламі як універсальна мова.
4. Наша компанія була б більш продуктивною (efficient), якщо б ми знизили витрати на заробітну плату
5. Дійсно відбувається зміна багатьох рекламних оголошень (commercials), які демонструються під час телепрограм та між ними.
6. Зрозумівши потреби свого клієнта, ви вибираєте відповідну рекламу (advertising) для його продукції чи послуг.
7. Потрібно переконатися в тому, що у тексті (tells the customer) є уся та інформація, яку ви хочете донести до покупця (them to know).
8. Даремно (no good) мати хорошу рекламу (advertisement), якщо люди, яким вона потрібна, її не бачать.
9. Відомо, що індустрія реклами є велика та зростаюча галузь.
10. Оскільки *The Advertiser* є повсякденною газетою-таблоїдом (daily tabloid newspaper), її кожен день читають більш ніж 580 000 людей.

Вариант 4

Task 1. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline and define the forms of the Infinitive.

1. We know Ray Tomlinson to initiate using the @ sign to separate the names of the user and their computer in 1971.
2. A special code for the '@' character is known to have been introduced to the Morse code in 2004.
3. Information turned out to be shared in a new way.
4. We persuaded them not to write down the information.
5. Messages are allowed to be passed between different computers.
6. The text was certain to have been read by all users without problems.
7. He failed to contact the company as email hadn't been known.
8. It is not easy to get spammers stop sending unwanted messages.
9. We recommend you to post your address publicly when absolutely necessary.
10. One British psychologist claims to have identified a new mental disorder caused by too much information.

Task 2. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline the forms of Participle I and Participle II.

1. E-mail uses two kinds of mail servers dealing with outgoing e-mail and incoming e-mail.
2. Having attached the file to the e-mail, I clicked on the Add/Edit Attachments command.
3. A proper window having been opened, I sent a photograph to my colleague.
4. You can send multiple copies by typing all the e-mail addresses in the *Cc:field*.
5. I also use my mobile phone for e-mail and sending images, mobile phones not getting a lot of unwanted communication.
6. I want these letters handwritten quickly.
7. I am very much looking forward to hearing from you.
8. He had never had anything like that happening to him before.
9. A downloaded programme went wrong.

10. E-mail being very fast, cheap and modern, this means of communication has become very important.
-

Cc = carbon copy – вірна копія

Task 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense forms of the Conditionals and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

Type I, probable condition

1. I (**get annoyed**) _____, if I (**get**) _____ hundreds of e-mails at work.
2. Privacy and security (**can be**) _____ problems, if one (**send**) _____ important documents by e-mail.
3. If he (**have**) _____ e-mail, he (**can/ download**) _____ music and video, send letters and pictures.

Type 2, improbable condition

1. If students (**write**) _____ letters to each other, they (**can/practise**) _____ their grammar and spelling.
2. If I (**choose**) _____ between the modern means of communication, I (**will/prefer**) _____ e-mail.
3. If there (**be/not**) _____ the Internet, it (**not/be possible**) _____ to sell to each other online.

Type 3, impossible condition

1. I (**understand**) _____ more when I heard the person's voice, if I (**use**) _____ the phone.
2. If I (**send**) _____ the report via e-mail, the manager (**process**) _____ it faster.
3. If he (**not/check**) _____ his voicemail, he (**not/respond**) _____ the message that needed immediate attention.

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and underline them.

Mind the Sequence of Tenses.

1. I (*to like*) _____ modern means of communication, but I still prefer the post.
2. He said that there (*to be*) _____ a significant increase in data flow over the last few years in his office.
3. I wondered how spammers (*can get*) _____ my email address from my Web site.
4. She is busy at the moment. She (*to work*) _____ on the computer.
5. Teenagers (*to play*) _____ computer games for years and they let them visit virtual worlds or change the ending of films.
6. I reported that at the June 2003 meeting rules and etiquette for using Internet electronic mail (*be discussed*) _____ .
7. The rule says that one (*should keep*) _____ messages as short as possible, that is one (*should say*) _____ only what he/she needs to say.
8. When you communicate online you (*be judged*) _____ by the quality of your writing.
9. The golden rule your parents and your kindergarten teacher taught you (*be*) _____ pretty simple: Do unto others as you'd have others do unto you.
10. What he didn't realize was that computer room staff (*be backing up*) _____ his messages.

Task 5. Read the text. Write down the text and give the written translation into your native language. Underline Participle I, Participle II, the Infinitive.

History of Email and Ray Tomlinson

1. Computer engineer, Ray Tomlinson invented internet-based email in late 1971. He worked as a computer engineer for Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN), the company hired by the United States Defense Department to build the first Internet in 1968. Ray Tomlinson was experimenting with a popular programme he wrote called SNDMSG that the ARPANET programmers and researchers were using on the network computers to leave messages for each other. SNDMSG was a 'local' electronic message programme.

You could only leave messages on the computer that you were using for other persons using that computer to read.

2. Tomlinson used a file transfer protocol that he was working on called CYPNET to adapt the SNDMSG programme so it could send electronic messages to any computer on the ARPANET network. ARPA stands for the Advanced Research Projects Agency, a branch of the military that developed top secret systems and weapons during the Cold War.

3. Ray Tomlinson chose the @ symbol to tell which user was 'at' what computer. The @ goes in-between the user's login name and the name of his/her host computer.

4. For most of us it is so familiar that we have stopped pondering its meaning long ago. We use it numerous times every day without giving much thought to it, and for some it has probably become an integrate part of their identity: the '@' sign. '@' is short for 'at'. This is why it was chosen for the purpose of identifying a person 'at' a computer. '@' should also be pronounced 'at.'

host computer – *робоча ЕОМ*;

login name – *ім'я користувача, що вживається в систему, логин*;

protocol – *протокол (сукупність правил, які регламентують форматні процедури обміну інформацією між двома або декількома незалежними пристроями та процесами)*;

ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) – *Агентство перспективних досліджень*;

SNDMSG – *команда Send Message (передавати повідомлення)*;

CYPNET – *протокол, який дозволяє передавати лише файли*.

Task 6. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Ray Tomlinson built the first Internet in 1968.
2. In the early 1970s some programmers and researchers learned to leave messages for each other.
3. SNDMSG was a 'local' electronic message programme.
4. Tomlinson sent electronic messages to computers on the Internet.
5. We continue giving much thought to the user's login name.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. When did Tomlinson invent internet-based email?
2. What did Tomlinson use CYPNET for?
3. What does symbol @ mean?

Task 8. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

In the Middle Ages, monks were (1)*what/that* is today the Internet. They published, reproduced, kept and passed on vast amounts of (2)*data/date*. The monks' (3)*translations/translates* and transcriptions were (4)*hard/hardly* work. Hard-working monks had to deal with a unique set of problems. Bookbinders used to (5)*join/joining* together the wrong pages, for example. To prevent this, scribes and authors repeated the (6)*last/lasting* line on the new page. Texts were long and brevity a virtue. Where it did not exist, it was created. Authors abbreviated words (7)*as/in* short – and common – as 'ad'. 'Ad' is Latin for 'at'. '@' seems like a logical abbreviation if you know that medieval fonts had a 'd' character that looked much (8)*like/alike* a mirrored 6.

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below. Underline the chosen option.

long user's name friend addresses Hotmail difficult kind

How do spammers discover email (1) _____? How do they find your mailbox when your best (2) _____ does not? Big free email providers like (3) _____ or *Yahoo! Mail* are a spammer's paradise, at least when it comes to finding spammable addresses. Millions of users share one common domain (4) _____, so you already know that ('hotmail.com' in the case of *Hotmail*). Try to sign up for a new account and you will discover that guessing an existing user name is not (5) _____ either. Most short and good names are taken. So, to find email addresses at a large ISP, it's enough to combine the domain name with a random (6) _____ name. Chances are both 'asdf1@hotmailcom' and 'asdf2@hotmail.com' exist. To beat this (7) _____ of spammer attack, use (8) _____ and difficult addresses!

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the Conditionals, different forms of the Infinitive and Participial Constructions.

1. Відомо, що мультимедія відрізняється (different from) від телебачення чи книжок.
2. Здається, вони використали інтерактивні засоби мультимедії.
3. Я попросив свого друга переслати (to post) мені її адресу.
4. Я не можу зупинити потік (overflow) небажаної інформації.
5. Передзвоніть мені, якщо я потрібний (to need).
6. Викладач припустив (to suppose), що я написав тут адресу своєї електронної пошти.
7. Оператор бачив, як я набрав (to type) свій пароль (password).
8. Натиснувши (to click) на команду 'Вихід' ('Sign Out'), я закрив мою програму email.
9. Вона спостерігала, як оператор відкривав e-card у своєму e-mail.
10. Якщо ви бажаєте відіслати повідомлення (message) з гумором, ви можете додати смайл (to append an emoticon).

Варіант 5

Task 1. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline and define the forms of the Infinitive.

1. The group of engineers is supposed to have produced a successful result.
2. It is usually not enough for an engineer to build a technically successful product.
3. A professional engineer is expected to use imagination, judgment, and reasoning to apply science, technology, mathematics, and practical experience.
4. The executive encouraged a young engineer to use his knowledge of science, mathematics, and appropriate experience to find suitable solution to the problem.
5. How can specific engineering tasks be supported with computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) software?
6. A now obsolete meaning of engineer, dating from 1325, is known to be 'a constructor of military engines'.

7. The first electrical engineer is considered to be William Gilbert, with his 1600 publication of *De Magnete*, who was the originator of the term 'electricity'.
8. Sometimes we can see an engineer wear a stainless steel or iron ring on the little finger of the dominant hand. This tradition was originally developed in Canada as a symbol of pride and obligation for the engineering profession.
9. Every technological product has to be designed and its fabrication overseen, and this is what engineers do.
10. It is necessary for candidates for the position to demonstrate that they are professionally competent through education, training and professional practice.

CAM – автоматизована система керування виробництвом

Task 2. Give the written translation of the following sentences into your native language. Underline the forms of Participle I and Participle II.

1. Engineers consider many factors when developing a new product.
2. The problem being discussed by the group of engineers needs an urgent solution.
3. She has never seen the man being introduced to her.
4. A new illustrated magazine having been received a fortnight ago was lost.
5. I watched him drawing a diagram.
6. He wants his computer repaired and delivered home.
7. A worker having a lot of experience in adjusting engines, he managed to do it quickly.
8. The premises being small, we can't equip it with a new installation.
9. Having included a factor of safety in the design, the engineers reduced the risk of unexpected failure.
10. Every product or construction used by modern society is influenced by engineering design.

Task 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form of the Conditionals and underline them. Translate the sentences into your native language.

Type I, probable condition

1. If there (*to be*) _____ multiple reasonable solutions, engineers (*to evaluate*) _____ the different design choices on their merits and choose the solution that best meets their requirements.
2. If an engineer (*to use*) _____ computer-aided design (CAD) software, it (*to be*) _____ possible to create 3D models, 2D drawings, and schematics of heir designs.
3. If you (*to like*) _____ wearing high heels and beautiful clothes, you (*may/not/to be*) _____ happy on a building site.

Computer-aided design – комп'ютерізоване проектування

Type 2, improbable condition

1. If I (*to be*) _____ good at computing and holding figures, I (*to be*) _____ employed for the vacant position.
2. If you (*to surf*) _____ your way through this site, you (*to know*) _____ more about engineers and engineering and even (*may/to decide*) _____ that you wanted to be an engineer.
3. If the engineers (*not/to use*) _____ Maths and Science, industry and manufacturing (*not/to be*) _____ improved.

Type 3, impossible condition

1. If a leading engineer (*to have*) _____ a clear strategy for designing a specific kind of product, a successful result (*will/to be produced*) _____.
2. If the candidate's strength for the position (*to be described*) _____, it (*will/to be possible*) _____ to explain the reason for the choice.
3. If we (*not/to make*) _____ a tour of a factory, we (*not/to know*) _____ the main advantages of Computer Numerical Control system.

Numerical Control – цифрове управління

Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form and underline them.

Mind the Sequence of Tenses.

1. It is said that five years ago this company (*to manufacture*) _____ only cars.
2. Testing ensures that products (*to perform*) _____ as expected.
3. When you (*to decide*) _____ which area you (*to be interested in*) _____ and (*to think*) _____ realistically about what sort of person you (*to be*) _____, then you can decide what sort of engineer you want to be.
4. We hope that you (*already/to approve*) _____ the terms of delivery.
5. It was necessary to check that the exhibition (*to organize*) _____.
6. It was noticed that the country (*to continue*) _____ using local raw materials in the most efficient way.
7. With the rise of engineering as a profession in the nineteenth century the term (*to become*) _____ more narrowly applied to fields in which mathematics and science (*to be*) _____ applied to these ends.
8. We thought that this project (*to suspend*) _____ five years ago.
9. The 21st century (*to provide*) _____ spectacular advances in design, engineering, and construction which (*to allow*) _____ humanity to create an array of monumental structures.
10. The engineering institutions of the UK (*to be*) _____ some of the oldest in the world, and (*to provide*) _____ accreditation to many engineers around the world.

Task 5. Read the text. Write down the text and give the written translation into your native language. Underline Participle I, Participle II, the Infinitive.

Working As an Engineer

1. 'Every technological product has to be designed and its fabrication overseen, and this is what engineers DO.' Engineers and scientists are often confused in the minds of the general public. While scientists explore nature in order to discover general principles, engineers apply established principles drawn from mathematics and science in order to develop economical solutions to technical problems. The work of engineers is the link between perceived social needs and commercial applications. Engineers

consider many factors when developing a new product. For example, in developing an industrial robot, engineers precisely specify the functional requirements; design and test the robot's components; integrate the components to produce the final design; and evaluate the design's overall effectiveness, cost, reliability, and safety. This process applies to the development of many different products, such as chemicals, computers, engines, aircraft, and toys.

2. In addition to design and development, many engineers work in testing, production, or maintenance. These engineers supervise production in factories, determine the causes of component failure, and test manufactured products to maintain quality. They also estimate the time and cost to complete projects. Some move into engineering management or into sales. In sales, an engineering background enables them to discuss technical aspects and assist in product planning, installation, and use. Supervisory engineers are responsible for major components or entire projects.

Task 6. Reading Comprehension. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Engineers can design a product and oversee its fabrication.
2. Scientists explore nature and discover its general principles.
3. The process of developing different products includes many factors.
4. Engineers supervise the causes of component failure.
5. An engineering background is necessary to link people's needs.

1 - ...; 2 - ...; 3 - ...; 4 - ...; 5 - ...

Task 7. Answer the questions on the text in writing. Be ready to discuss them.

1. What does an engineer do from the point of view of technology?
2. What does the work of an engineer link?
3. How does an engineer maintain quality of manufactured products?

Task 8. Write down the paragraph. Choose and underline the correct form of the words.

Engineers as (1)*profession/professionals* take seriously their (2)*responsibility/responsible* to produce designs that will perform as (3)*expect/expected* and will not cause unintended harm to the public at large. Engineers (4)*typical/typically* include a factor of (5)*safety/safe*

in their designs to reduce the risk of unexpected (6)*failure/fail*. However, the (7)*greater/great* the safety factor, the less (8)*efficiency/efficient* the design may be.

Task 9. Write down the paragraph. Complete the sentences with the correct words from below. Underline the chosen option.

engines inventions wheel power times Latin useful engineer

The history of the concept of ‘engineering’ stems from the earliest (1) _____ when man began to make clever (2)_____, such as the pulley, lever, or (3)_____, etc. The exact etymology of the word (4) _____, however, is a person occupationally connected with the study, design, and implementation of (5) _____. The word ‘engine’, derives from the (6) _____ ingenium, meaning ‘innate quality, especially mental (7) _____, hence a clever invention’. Hence, an engineer, essentially, is someone who makes (8) _____ or practical inventions.

Task 10. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the Conditionals, different forms of the Infinitive and Participial Constructions.

1. Зразок (sample), що перевірявся, мав важливе значення.
2. Оскільки роботу було закінчено, я вирішив виконати наступне завдання.
3. Оператор зрозумів проблему, коли прочитав інструкцію про порядок роботи (instruction manual).
4. Якщо ви не сплатите рахунок (bill), компанія відключить (disconnect) постачання електроенергії.
5. Шкода, що ми не повідомили вас про зміну процесу ремонту (repair process).
6. Ми бажаємо, щоб ви заплатили нам за роботу.
7. Відомо, що інженерія тісно пов’язана (bound up) із суспільством та поведінкою людини.
8. Ми вважаємо, що цей підхід до проблеми зовсім невідповідний (unsuitable).
9. Вони бажають, щоб приміщення було відремонтовано до кінця тижня.
10. Якщо рішення (solution) невірне, процес повторюється.

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